

MANUAL
INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS
OF
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
(2ND EDITION.)



SEMLA
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS
1924

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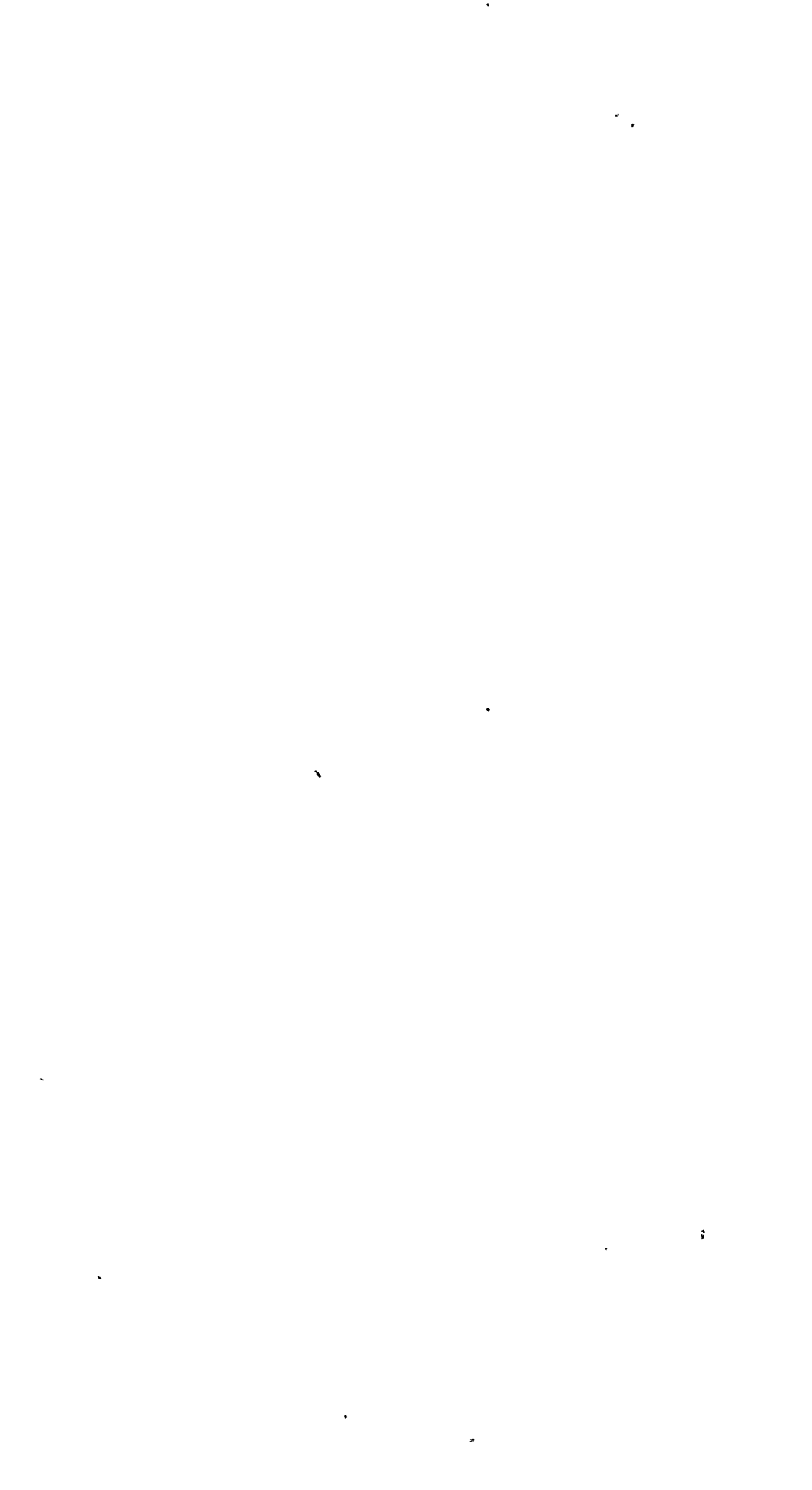
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Page VII.—Against “ Appendix XVI ” for “ Blank ” substitute :—

“ Action to be taken on the death of an Agent to the Governor General or Resident of the 1st Class while holding office.”

MEMORANDUM FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.



Extract from Queen Victoria's Proclamation, 1858.

"We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all Treaties and Engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by Us accepted and will be scrupulously observed; and We look for the like observance on their part. We desire no extension of Our present Territorial Possessions; and while We will admit no aggression upon Our Dominions or Our rights to be attempted with impunity, We shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of Native Princes as Our own; and We desire that they, as well as Our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good Government."

*Extract from King Edward VII's Coronation
Message.*

"To all My feudatories and subjects throughout India, I renew the assurance of My regard for their liberties, of respect for their dignities and rights, of interest in their advancement, and of devotion to their welfare, which are the supreme aim and object of My rule, and which, under the blessing of Almighty God, will lead to the increasing prosperity of My Indian Empire, and the greater happiness of its people."

*Extract from King George V's Speech at the Delhi
Coronation Darbar, 1911.*

"Finally, I rejoice to have this opportunity of renewing in My own person those assurances which have been given you by My revered predecessors of the maintenance of your rights and privileges and of My earnest concern for your welfare, peace, and contentment."

May the Divine favour of Providence watch over My people and assist Me in My utmost endeavour to promote their happiness and prosperity.

To all present, feudatories and subjects, I tender Our loving greeting."

Extract from King George V's Proclamation, 1919.

"I take the occasion again to assure the Princes of India of my determination ever to maintain unimpaired their privileges, rights and dignities."

Extract from King George V's Proclamation, 1921.

"In My former Proclamation I repeated the assurance given on many occasions by My Royal predecessors and Myself, of My determination ever to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes of India. The Princes may rest assured that this pledge remains inviolate and inviolable."

INTRODUCTION.

This Manual is the result of an attempt to condense into handy shape the more important rules of procedure that have from time to time been laid down. The instructions in the Manual are, so far as they go, authoritative, but many orders are not included. All existing orders not specifically incorporated in the Manual remain in force.

2. As far as possible questions of policy have not been touched, for such questions cannot be reduced to terms of compendious generalisation. The circumstances of States vary enormously as regards treaties, local conditions, economic and political, and the idiosyncracies of Ruling Princes and Chiefs. All these circumstances have to be considered in dealing with political questions as they arise. Each case has to be considered on its merits, the object being to attain a result satisfactory at once to the Imperial Government and the Darbar. Precedents are valuable as a guide, but no more. They can only safely be followed when all conditions are the same; and conditions, as between different States, are rarely the same. Even in the matter of procedure it is not possible to secure uniformity without the sacrifice of larger interests, and the rules in the Manual must in practice be elastic. Any substantial deviation from them should, however, be referred for the orders of the Government of India.

3. But while uniformity is unattainable and undesirable in itself, it is necessary to have some general instructions for the guidance of young officers joining the Department, in order to enable them to deal successfully with Darbars, to focus their ideas and to catch the true proportion of the questions which may come before them in detail. Such instructions are given in the following paragraphs.

General Instructions.

1. The first duty of a Political Officer is to cultivate direct, friendly, personal relations with the Ruling Princes and Chiefs with whom he works. This has been the practice of all great Political Officers from Sir John Malcolm to Sir David Barr. A Political Officer as the representative of the Imperial Government has a dual function; he is the mouthpiece of the Government and the custodian of Imperial policy; but he is also the interpreter of the sentiments and aspirations of the Darbar. In the exercise of this dual function he will gradually acquire an experience and attitude of mind which will lead him instinctively to right and sound courses of action. But at the outset certain rules of conduct will assist him, and these may now be briefly stated:—

- (i) He should assume an identity of interest between the Imperial Government and the Darbar and discuss questions freely in oral conversation; while the ordinary principles of public business require that there should be a written record of the proposals, the principal phases of negotiation, and the final decision in any case, written correspondence with Darbars should be reduced as far as possible, and all letters except on purely routine subjects should be drafted by himself in a punctiliously courteous style; he should avoid employing intermediaries.
- (ii) He should always endeavour to place himself in the position of the Darbar and endeavour to realise the Darbar's point of view.
- (iii) He should ordinarily refrain from offering advice unless it is sought, particularly in the matter of appointment, promotion and punishment of Darbar officials; when his advice is sought he should give it freely, but in the matter of appointments he should be very careful to advise

the employment of State subjects wherever this is possible.

- (iv) He should be careful to uphold the dignity of the Darbar; he should not interfere between the Darbar and its subjects, nor encourage petitions from the latter against the former; nor should he on his tours inspect the district offices and institutions except at the wish or invitation of the Darbar.
- (v) He should avoid doing anything which could violate or abate any pledge or engagement given by the British Government or a British officer.
- (vi) He should leave well alone: the best work of a Political Officer is very often what he has left undone.

He will ordinarily find his relations with Darbars made easy if he cultivates frankness, courtesy, patience, tact, care in matters of ceremonial, and above all, readiness to see the good in things, and slowness to criticise.

2. The policy of the Government of India is a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, but there are exceptions to this policy, though they are rare. Having guaranteed internal independence to the States, and having undertaken their protection against external aggression, the Imperial Government have assumed some responsibility for the maintenance of order and fairly efficient government in them, and cannot consent to incur the reproach of being an indirect instrument of oppression. The degree of misrule which will call for interference is a question for decision on its merits in each case. It may be stated generally that, unless misrule reaches a pitch which violates the elementary laws of civilisation, the Imperial Government will usually prefer to take no overt measures for enforcing reform: and in any case the attempt to reform should, so long as is possible, be confined to personal suasion.

3. Circumstances have dictated the necessity for regulating certain matters, either because they are

of Imperial concern or because the States require some protection. The chief of these relate to—

- (a) The employment of Europeans, Americans, and Australians by Indian States.
- (b) The regulation of mining concessions and railway enterprise.
- (c) Coinage.
- (d) Military co-operation.
- (e) Imperial Post Office, telephones and telegraphs.
- (f) Railway management and jurisdiction.
- (g) Opium and fiscal arrangements.

The orders of the Government of India on all the above subjects should be carefully studied whenever any question concerning them arises in a practical form.

4. The Governor-General in Council is opposed to anything like pressure on Darbars to introduce British methods of administration. He prefers that reforms should emanate from the Darbar, and grow up in harmony with the traditions of the State. Administrative efficiency is at no time the only or indeed the chief object to be kept in view. This should specially be borne in mind by officers charged temporarily with the administration of a State during a minority, whether they are in sole charge, or associated with a State council. They occupy a position of peculiar trust, and should never forget that their primary duty is the conservation of the customs of the State. Abuses and corruption should be corrected as far as possible: but the general system of administration to which the Prince and the people have become accustomed should be unchanged in essentials. The methods sanctioned by tradition in States are generally well adapted to the needs and relations of the ruler and people. The loyalty of the latter to the former is generally a personal loyalty, which administrative efficiency, if carried out on lines unsuited to local conditions, would lessen or impair.

Manual of Instructions to Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India.

CHAPTER I.

Official correspondence, etc.

1. In all official correspondence the point or points to which attention is directed should be clearly indicated in the letter about to issue in such a manner that a reference to enclosures of the letter may not be necessary in order to ascertain what questions are submitted for decision or what subjects are communicated for information. The enclosures of a letter should include no paper which is not essential to a proper understanding of the question dealt with.

Cf. Home Dept. Resoln. No. 768, dated 18th May 1877, For. Dept. Cir. No. 3911-I. A., dated 12th Sept. 1902, For. Dept. Cir. No. 2635-G., dated 16th Oct. 1908.

So far as possible each letter should be confined to the treatment of a single subject, reference being made, where necessary, to separate letters dealing with connected questions.

Any reference to a letter or resolution of the Government of India, or to previous correspondence, whether in the opening paragraph or in the body of a letter, or its enclosures, should be specific and precise, and comprise the date, year, number (with the letters if any affixed thereto) and the Department.

Any allusion to a circumstance, or an event, of which the Government is supposed to be cognisant should be accompanied by a marginal reference to the paper in which it was reported, or, where this precision is not possible, the best clue that can be given should be afforded to permit of the matter being traced without unnecessary difficulty.

A copy of all maps, sketches, or plans, referred to, whether in the main letter or in enclosures, should be forwarded, where possible, with the papers, or else shortly after.

In all cases of territorial distribution or disputes, or where reference is made to localities but little known or whenever a map would elucidate a case, it is desirable that such a map or sketch should be forwarded, or that an allusion should be made to some well-known map. In the event of sudden disturbances, when such a map or reference is not immediately available, it should follow the first report as soon as possible.

The head of every official letter should show the name as well as the official designation of the writer, and special care should be taken to ensure that the name as well as the designation is trans-

No. 41.

Page 2—

Add a new paragraph 1 (a) after paragraph 1 under the *Heading* "Official correspondence":—

1(a). In the case of all important letters, otherwise than in print, which are sent to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department a duplicate should accompany the signed copy in order to facilitate printing of the correspondence by the Government of India.

Cf.—Letters from the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 234-Genl., dated the 17th January 1923, and No. D.-102-G., dated the 14th February 1930.

Dy. No. 102-G.—30.

GLPD—919F&PD—21.2.30—600.

Cf. Cir. No. 3046-I,
dated 16th Sept.
1890.

4. Copies of letters received from or addressed to the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India should not ordinarily be sent or shown to Durbars. But the substance of the letter containing the instructions should, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, be communicated in sufficient fullness to enable the Durbar to understand the reasons for the decisions embodied in the letter and as far as may be in the language used by the Government of India.

Add the following to paragraph 4 under heading "Communication of official correspondence to Darbars" :—

Great stress is laid by the Government of India on strict compliance with the above instructions and it is the duty of Political Officers, to examine personally each communication which is received by them and of which the substance is to be communicated to a Darbar and to exercise their discretion in eliminating from such communication not only any language which might give offence to a Darbar and so be the subject of a protest, but also any statement of policy underlying a decision which it might be undesirable to communicate to a Darbar.

[File No. 343-P. (S.)|33.]

authority to a Political Officer may be unsuitable for *verbatim* reproduction in a communication to a Durbar based thereon.

6. When any matter touching the interests or feelings of a Durbar forms the subject of a communication by a Political Officer to superior authority, it is important that the views and sentiments of the Durbar should be fully stated.

But no recommendation involving important questions of principle, which Political Officers wish to make on behalf of a Ruling Prince or Chief should be communicated to or discussed with him without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

7. With a view to facilitate the disposal of business selected Political Officers in Rajputana and Central India having direct relations with Ruling Princes and Chiefs are authorised to correspond direct, at their discretion, with the Political Secretary to the Government of India, in matters of a complimentary character or purely personal to the Ruler. Such discretion should ordinarily not be exercised except at the special request of the Darbar concerned, and copies of all such communications should be supplied simultaneously by the Political Officer to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. In cases of real urgency other than those referred to above such Political Officers are also authorised, at their discretion, to

Views and sentiments of Durbars to be set out fully by local Political Officers.

Recommendations on behalf of Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

Correspondence between local Political Officers and the Political Secretary to the Government of India.

Cf. For. Dept. Cir. letter No. 613-I.A., dated 18th March 1911.

For. and Pol. Dept. letter No. 681-I.A., dated the 28th April 1916.

Corrigendum to Manual of Instructions to Officers of the Police 5—

Add the following sub-paragraph at the end of paragraph 9, under the heading "Special matters requiring prompt report" :—

In order to be in a position to give authoritative replies and to counteract the effect of exaggerated or fictitious reports about matters of communal nature in Indian States, the Government of India desire to receive notice as early as possible of such incidents when they are likely to have repercussions in British India. When such incidents occur Political officers should use their discretion to advise the Darbar to issue a Press communiqué immediately setting forth the real facts of the case.

[File No. 370-P. (S.)|33.]

*Cf. Circular No. F-343-P.|33, dated the 22nd June 1933.

†Cf. Circular No. F-370-P.|33, dated the 7th July 1933.

which intelligence is likely to be telegraphed to England, arrangements should be made with press correspondents to ensure, so far as possible, that official intimation is sent to the relatives of the officer before the information is communicated to the public press. In cases where addresses of relatives are not known, an *ad interim* report should be made at once by telegram to the Government of India in the Home Department, the action being recorded

No. 21.

In sub-paragraph 2 of paragraph 16 (page 5) delete the words "who will pass on the information to the Home Department" and add at the end of this sub-paragraph the following sentence :—

"In the case of European Officers of All India Services or of Central Services recruited from All India Services who meet with sudden or violent death from any cause while on service in India, in addition to the action indicated above, a telegraphic report should be made at once direct to the Secretary of State for India, a copy being sent to the Foreign and Political Department."

(Foreign and Political Department, File No. 419-E., dated 17th June 1927.)

For. Dept. endt. report the occurrence to the Officer Command
 No. 2548-Est. A., the nearest military station who is responsible for
 dated 29th July further action required by paragraphs 697 and
 1909. of the Army Regulations, India, Volume II. The report
 to the Officer Commanding should state, if possible, the date, cause and place of death of the deceased officer.

21
 No. 17,

Pages 5 and 6—

For existing paragraph 10, read 10(a).

After paragraph 10(a), insert the following paragraph:—

Report of the deaths of
 American citizens to the
 American Consulate-
 General at Calcutta.

10(b). The deaths of all American citizens
 should be reported direct to the Consulate-
 General for the U. S. A. at Calcutta.

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 Polit

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 No. 1
 35, dat
 25th Jan
 1936.

dated 27th March
 1913.

among their private papers pass on to the
 the names and addresses of relatives in England
 whom, in the event of their death, they would
 desire information to be given.

For. Dept. Cir. Nos. 2003-I. A.,
 dated 8th July 1901, and 631-I.A.,
 dated 16th Feb. 1907.

12. Telegraphic report should be made through the usual channel to the Government of India
 Report of personal incidents affecting Ruling Princes and Chiefs. personal incidents of interest or importance which affect Ruling Princes and Chiefs entitled to a salute, especially in case of the death of the Ruler, the birth or death of an heir-apparent, the death of prominent members of the Ruler's family, or, where the Ruler himself intimates it, of the marriage of a Ruler.

When the Political Secretary is on tour His Excellency the Viceroy, telegraphic report such events should be addressed to him in a direct.

Like reports should also be made regarding personal incidents affecting other persons of peculiar distinction.

13. All letters of whatever kind addressed to His Majesty the King, the Members of the Royal Family, or to high officials in England, should be transmitted through the Local Administration and the Government of India. The practice of sending such letters in costly boxes and bags is one which should, as far as possible, be discouraged. Should occasion arise for bringing the correct procedure in this matter to the attention of any Ruler, the communication should be made in as delicate a manner as possible.

For. Dept. Notfn.
No. 1368-P., and
letters Nos 1374-
1390-P., dated 23rd
June 1873.

For. Dept. Cir.
No. 1776-E. B.,
dated 3rd Sept.
1900.

14. Communications from Ruling Princes and Chiefs or Nobles in State territory which are addressed to the Viceroy and Governor-General or to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department should, as a rule, if they are received in closed covers, be opened and perused by an officer to whom they may have been sent for transmission, and should be forwarded with any remarks which such officer may have to offer.

Khairats for the Viceroy.

For. Dept. Cir.
No. 1354-I.A.,
dated 23rd May
1899

dressed to the Viceroy and Governor-General or to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department should, as a rule, if they are received in closed covers, be opened and perused by an officer to whom they may have been sent for transmission, and should be forwarded with any remarks which such officer may have to offer.

CHAPTER II.

Financial, Railway and Industrial arrangements in Indian States.

Cf. For. Dept. Cir.
No. 4374-I.A.,
dated 12th Dec.
1907.

15. Political Officers should report through the proper channel to the Government of India any circumstances which may lead to the inference that a State is likely to have recourse to a loan.

Insert

sanction of the Government of India is ordinarily required to the establishment of factories in State territory if the

After paragraph 15, insert the following paragraph :—

“ 15-A. The following principles should be observed in regard Dealings between Indian States and Capitalists and Financial Agents :—

No. 88.

ment Page 8—

For paragraph 17 substitute the following :—

17. Political Officers whose assistance may be asked for by a Prince in the matter of making an investment in Government securities (other than Government notes in the special form, the purchase of which is governed by para. 60(2) of the Government Securities Manual, 1939) should, in the normal course, advise the Prince to get in touch with the Reserve Bank of India. There is, however, no objection to Political Officers consulting the Reserve Bank on behalf of the concerned in cases in which such a course is considered by them desirable or necessary. Enquiries of a routine nature, e.g., in regard to the price of securities, may be addressed to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, Calcutta. In all other cases, where reference to the Reserve Bank is considered necessary, the reference should be made semi-officially to the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Calcutta. Of investments in other than Government securities the Crown Representative takes no cognizance, and under such circumstances should Political Officers deal on behalf of Ruling Princes directly with any other Bank or commercial institution.

[F. 7 (S)-P/4

does not, however, apply to the case of officials of an Indian State representing the State on the Board of Directors

Cf. Foreign and Political Department Resolution No. F-170-R. 29, dated 1 May 1930.

(F. No. 170-R. of 1929).

cotton goods passing into British India from such States. The levy of such a duty must place some restriction on free transit and commerce between State territory and British India, and it is therefore the ordinary practice to invite States to assist in attaining the end in view by the alternative of the levy by the authority of the State of an excise duty equivalent to that contemplated by the Act. The plan is one which while fiscally advantageous to the State removes the need for the restrictions above mentioned.

19. I. When a proposal is made that a railway should traverse State territory, the State or States

For. & Pol. Deptt.
Resolution No. 202
I., dated 6th Dec.
1923.

Construction and maintenance of railways in Indian States. concerned will be afforded full opportunity of making representations on the subject, and such representations will receive most careful consideration. Except when the proposed railway is required for strategic purposes, nothing will, in the absence of mutual agreement, be done which is calculated to infringe the sovereign rights of the States. If after full examination of all possible routes for a proposed strategic railway it is found that there is more than one alternative feasible route, one traversing a State and the other avoiding it, the wishes of the State concerned will, provided conditions are approximately equal, not be overruled.

II. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down in paragraph I, no railway survey will be commenced in State territory unless the object and general alignment of the projected railway have been fully explained to the State and its consent obtained. A State will not, by consenting to a survey, commit itself in any way to concurrence in the new project.

III. When the survey of a projected line is being made, the officer-in-charge of the survey will consult the State concerned as to the alignment in the State which would best serve the commercial and other interests of the State, and while adhering to the general direction indicated in his instructions,

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endeavour as far as possible to meet the wishes of the State.

IV. When the surveys for a projected railway have been completed and information is available to enable a decision to be reached as to whether its construction should be undertaken, and if so, which route would be most suitable, the State or States concerned will be afforded ample opportunity for expressing their views in regard to both these points. Their views will also be invited as to the extent to which they should participate in the scheme, should the line pass through their territory, and the effect which it may produce on any railway system of their own. The necessary details, such as the extent of the participation, if any, of the State in the scheme and in the construction and working of the line, will be agreed upon before construction is begun.

V. The Government of India desire to encourage the investment of funds by States in railways constructed within State territories, and in the case of railways to be constructed by the Government of India contributions will ordinarily be accepted from States subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) the net earnings or losses of the railway shall be divided between Government and the States concerned in proportion to the capital contributed by each ;
- (ii) the railway will as a rule be controlled entirely by the Government of India, but where a State has a substantial interest in the capital of a line passing through its territory, it shall, whenever practicable, be given suitable representation on the Advisory Board or Committee of such Railway ;
- (iii) the investment made by a State will ordinarily be regarded as a permanent one, and a State will not part with its interest or any portion of its interest in the line except to the Government of India or to an assignee approved by Government, on the same conditions as bind

the holder, or on terms approved by the Government of India.

- (iv) the Government of India will be under no obligation to purchase a State's interest in the line at any time ; nor will a State be under an obligation to sell its interest at any time ; but if a State wishes to sell and the Government of India agree to buy, or *vice versa*, the terms of transfer will ordinarily be based on the terms governing the purchase of branch lines for the time being, but will be subject to variation by mutual agreement.

VI. In the case of a State owning shares in a Railway Company, there is no objection to the State parting with such shares as an ordinary shareholder.

VII. States will also be encouraged to invest funds on a profit-sharing basis in lines outside their own territory in which they are interested. Each application will be considered on its merits and facilities will be granted to contribute, it being understood that the matter is entirely in the discretion of the Government of India. When making a decision, Government will ordinarily take into consideration, *inter alia* :—

- (i) whether the line is adjacent to the applicant State ; and
- (ii) the amount of contribution which the interests of the applicant State entitle it to make.

The terms regarding distribution of profits and management of the line will be matters for separate determination in each case, and the principles laid down in paragraph V (iii) and (iv) will be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the transfer or purchase of a State's interest in the line.

VIII. (i) The assent of the Government of India

Construction of railways by States within or outside their own territory. is an essential preliminary to the construction or extension of any railway by a State. The reasons for this are as follows :—

Although the Government of India desire in every way to encourage useful railway

construction by States, it must often happen that a railway line planned by one State will, if carried out, affect prejudicially the interest of other railway lines, in being or planned, either in adjacent British territory or in the territory of a neighbouring State or States. The Government of India, therefore, in their capacity of custodian of the other interests concerned, consider it imperative that in such cases a full enquiry should be made before assent is given to a project which may prove prejudicial to the interests of other States or to the railway development of a particular area as a whole. The same principle is applied in the case of British projects which may prejudicially affect State interests.

(ii) Railways built by Indian States will be subject to the maxima and minima rates and fares prescribed by the Railway Department of the Government of India which may for the time being be in force on Indian Railways generally.

(iii) The Government of India recognise the prior claim of a State to construct and work a new line or extension within its own territory subject to the general provisions of sub-paragraphs I and IV above.

IX. It should be understood that a survey by a State of a line within its own territory with or without reference to the Government of India does not carry any guarantee that assent will be granted to the ultimate construction of the line.

X. When a State wishes to resume possession of any land for the purpose of effecting a junction between a railway line of its own and an existing railway within the boundaries of the land already ceded, and the Railway Administration is not prepared to relinquish possession of such land, the State may refer the matter for the decision of the Government of India.

The policy indicated in paragraph 19 above will apply only in the case of those States the Rulers of which are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right.

20. The following is the usual form of cession *Cf. For. Dept. Cir. No. 1119-I.B., dated 1st May 1899.*
 Jurisdiction on railways passing through State territory. of jurisdiction on a railway running through State territory, and shows the nature of the jurisdiction ceded in such cases :—

“ I of hereby cede to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands in the State which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railway (including all lands occupied for stations, for outbuildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands.”

Corrigendum to the Manual of Instructions to Officers of the Political Department, 1924.

No. 87.

Pages 13-16.—*Substitute the following for the existing foot-note under Part VI of paragraph 21 (page 4 of corrigendum No. 12) :—*

Quarrying and Mining Rights.—The practice in British territory in regard to quarrying stone or excavating material required for railway purposes is as follows :—

- (a) On the standard strip of land ordinarily acquired by a railway administration for permanent occupation, *i.e.*, for emplacement of the actual railway, and its appurtenances such as station buildings, platforms, yards, workshops, etc., the question of quarrying rights or payment of royalty does not arise, inasmuch as quarrying, as such, is impracticable on such lands while material set free in the course of construction is utilised by the railway for its own purposes, free of royalty. For land widths ordinarily acquired for the railway proper (other than at stations and terminals) see paragraphs 624 to 639 and Appendix III of the State Railway Code for the Engineering Department.
- (b) With the exception of the above title to the free use of the materials set free in the course of construction on the standard strip of land acquired for the emplacement of the railway, the acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885 (XVIII of 1885) carries with it only the surface rights unless the mineral rights are bought at the same time under the Act. Where surface rights only are acquired, a railway administration may not quarry stone outside the standard strip except with the previous consent of the owner and on payment of royalty where such is ordinarily levied.
- (c) Where land is acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), without any reservation as provided by Section 3 of the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885 (XVIII of 1885), the acquisition of land carries with it mineral rights as well. In that case, no royalty is payable by a railway administration.
- (d) Where Government is the owner, the mining rights are not exercised within a width of 50 yards on either side of the railway measured from the outer too of bank or outer edge of cutting. Where the mining rights are in private ownership, the owner cannot extend any mining operations under his control at or to any point within 50 yards of a railway, except with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or some officer authorised by him.

- 4) In order to give effect to these general principles, the following procedure should be adopted:—

In all cases in which it is proposed to acquire land for railway purposes and the Durbar are entitled to compensation, estimates of the amount payable will be framed as expeditiously as possible by the Durbar, and forwarded to the Railway Administration concerned, who should be given all necessary facilities for checking the estimates. If such estimates are accepted by the latter, they will be treated as a settlement. Where, however, differences of opinion between the Durbar and the Railway Administration concerned occur as to the compensation payable, or where the amount of an award is raised by action in a Court of Law and the Railway Administration is not prepared to pay to the Durbar the increased sum demanded, arbitration will take place. If both parties signify in writing their consent to such a course, the arbiter shall be the Political Officer concerned, and his decision will be final. In other cases the compensation payable will be assessed by an arbiter appointed by the Government of India, or, in the case of a Durbar which has not direct political relations with the Government of India, by the Local Government concerned. With this arbiter will be associated a representative of the Durbar and a railway official, and the award will be final. In these latter cases the arbitrator will decide the incidence of the cost of the arbitration.

- (5) In determining the amount of the compensation payable, Political Officers

not be extended, if good reasons exist, up to five years.

- (2) Mining leases should be granted for long periods, but not exceeding 30 years, with option of renewal for a further period of 30 years. In case of renewal the State retains the right of revising the rate of royalty.
- (3) The maximum area granted in any State under a mining lease to any individual lessee or others joint in interest should be 10 square miles.
- (4) In granting concessions States should, in the interests of the Empire and in their own interests, reserve the right of pre-emption of the output of minerals.
- (5) No concessions should be granted to a person, other than a subject of the State concerned, who does not hold a certificate of approval from the Government of India or a local Government or the Indian State of which he is a subject, and every transfer or assignment of a concession or any interest thereunder should be made only (1) to a person holding a certificate of approval from the Government of India or a local Government or the Indian State of which he is a subject, or (2) to a subject of the State concerned.

IV. As regards non-essential minerals, while States would be well advised in their own interests to follow the same policy as in the case of the essential minerals, the chief points on which the Government of India lay stress is that the co-operation of States should be invited in refusing concessions to persons whose nationality, under such restrictions as may be imposed from time to time in British India, would debar them from securing a concession in British India.

V. At present foreigners are debarred from securing mining concessions in British India. Any change of policy in this respect will be communicated to the Durbars.

VI. Draft rules for the grant of prospecting licences and mining leases in Indian States modelled on the rules of the Government of India are published for the information of the Durbars. (*Vide* Appendix XVII). It is desirable that the rules formulated by Durbars should always include the provisions specified in paragraph III above relating to "essential minerals."

CHAPTER III.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

For. & Pol. Deptt.
Resolution No.
242-I., dated 6th
Dec. 1923.

23. I. The following are the principles regarding telegraph systems, including train control wires but excluding wireless systems, in Indian States:—

- (i) The maintenance of a unitary telegraph system throughout India is a matter of Imperial importance and it is advisable that the construction and maintenance of the system should be under the direct control of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.
- (ii) The right of States to share in the profits of the system within their respective territories on an equitable basis, to be mutually discussed hereafter, is recognised.
- (iii) The right of a State to construct, maintain and work its own independent telegraph system for internal purposes for gain or otherwise, wholly within its own boundaries and not connected with the Imperial system, is recognised. Where a State desires to extend its own system beyond its own boundaries the previous consent of the Government of India will be necessary, and, if such an extension is to enter the territories of another State, the previous consent of that State will also be necessary. Where a State desires to connect its system to an Imperial telegraph Office, the previous consent of the Government of India will be required and the Government of India will lay down such conditions regarding exchange of traffic as it may deem necessary.
- (iv) On account of the importance in Imperial interests of maintaining a complete record of all existing systems, it is necessary that sketch maps of all such independent telegraph systems and subsequent additions

thereto should be sent to the Government of India for the information of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. It would be convenient for important additions or alterations to be intimated as soon as possible.

(v) The consent of the Government of India to the construction of a railway to be owned and worked by a State includes consent to the construction of a telegraph system for purely railway purposes. Should a State desire to open such a Railway telegraph system to the public, arrangements should be made in consultation with the Government of India as provided in the next clause.

(vi) After previous consultation with the Government of India, Railway telegraph systems along railways owned and worked by a State may be opened to public traffic and worked by the State subject to the following conditions :-

(a) that such telegraph wires and apparatus as are supplied to and maintained in the State by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department will be supplied and maintained on the same terms as may from time to time be in force in the case of telegraph wires and apparatus supplied to and maintained by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for Government railways.

(b) that the State works the offices in strict accordance with the rules from time to time authorised for the working of Licensed Telegraph Systems in British India : Provided that where such a railway lies exclusively within the territories of an Indian State, a telegraph system constructed along such railway and not connected with any Imperial office is not affected by the provisions of this sub-clause.

vii) The States recognise that on the occurrence of a grave public emergency, or in the interests of the public safety, the Governor-General in Council may, as a temporary measure and subject to reasonable provision being made for State business—

- (a) take control of any telegraph systems or part of any telegraph systems to which these principles apply, or
- (b) direct that any messages or class of messages to or from any persons or class of persons, or relating to any particular subject brought for transmission by, or transmitted, or received by, any telegraph shall not be transmitted or shall be intercepted or detained, or shall be disclosed to the Government or an officer thereof mentioned in the order. The powers of the Governor General in Council may be exercised by the Governors of Provinces in regard to States which are in political relations with them.

If any doubt arises as to the existence of a grave public emergency or whether any act done under (a) and (b) above was in the interest of the public safety, a certificate signed by the Political Secretary to the Government of India or a Secretary to a Local Government, as the case may be, will be conclusive proof on the point.

II. Whenever it is proposed by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department to establish a new Imperial telegraph office in an Indian State, the Postmaster-General should address the Political Officer concerned direct in order to ascertain the views of the State on the project. In the event of a State disagreeing with a proposal the views of the State will be forwarded to the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, and the proposal will not be pressed except for strategic or other exceptionally important reasons. When the proposal for the establishment of such an office emanates from a State

the Political Officer will address the Postmaster-General. The establishment of a new Imperial office in an Indian State with the consent of the State will not require a previous reference to the Government of India.

III. Inland telegrams sent over the Imperial Telegraph and Licensed Telegraph Systems on official business of Indian States will be accepted and transmitted throughout India as Raj telegrams, but, as in the case of Inland State messages as defined in the Indian Post and Telegraph Guide, they will not be allowed priority over private messages of the same class. The charges must be paid for in Service stamps or in cash or on the deposit account system, as laid down in the Rules in the Post and Telegraph Guide.

IV. All Raj telegrams, to whomsoever addressed, and all private telegrams addressed to Rulers or officials of Indian States by official designation only, will be redirected to any part of India by telegraph free of charge according to the provisions of the Indian Post and Telegraph Guide.

V. Telegraphic abbreviated addresses for Ruling Princes and officials of Indian States will, if required, be recognised and registered without registration fee. Application for such registration should be addressed to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta.

VI. (i) Ruling Princes who are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right and their ministers have the privilege of sending Clear the Line messages between telegraph offices within their own territories.

(ii) Ruling Princes who are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right have the privilege of sending Clear the Line messages to addressees outside their State territories, subject to the following conditions —

(a) that the privilege is exercised only on the occasion of a grave emergency arising in or affecting the State and during such emergency ;

(b) that it is personal to the Ruler himself ;

(c) that it is confined to telegrams addressed to the Viceroy, the Governor of any Province, the Political Secretary, a Local Government or a local Political Officer.

(iii) A Ruler who is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right may, when absent from his State in India, send from any telegraph office in India on the occasion of any grave public emergency affecting his State, a Clear the Line message to—

(a) his Chief or Senior Minister, and

(b) any of the addressees mentioned in clause (i) (c).

(iv) In the absence of a Ruler from his State the Chief or Senior Minister is authorised to send Clear the Line messages on an occasion of grave public emergency to the Ruler himself when the Ruler is in India, or to any of the addressees mentioned in clause (ii) (c). The Ruler who receives a Clear the Line message in such circumstances may Clear the Line in reply.

VII. (i) Ruling Princes who are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right and their ministers are entitled to mark their messages "Priority" in matters of urgency within the limits of their own States.

(ii) In periods of unusual congestion the Government of India are prepared to authorize Ruling Princes and their senior ministers specially affected to mark messages "Priority" for any part of India

State, required for with a station in British India. Such stations can or worked under special arrangements with the Government and the conditions (e.g., regard to times of use and rates) will be regulated according to the circumstances of each case.

On the other hand, a station might be erected without any expenditure, causing undesirable interference with other stations.

Indian States & scope for choice as regards installations of wave-lengths and the power of the sets, their wishes will be met as far as possible.

tems in Indian States. tems, to open them to the tober 1923.
public and work them for
gain, or to grant licences to private companies and
persons for the same, provided that :—

(i) the lines do not go beyond the limits of a
State :

(ii) the telephone system of one State is not
connected with the telephone system

*Competent operators must be employed when the sets are used for
telegraphy ; this is not essential when working *telephony*, but in these cir-
cumstances one should be *in attendance*.

of another without the previous consent of the Government of India.

II. If an installation open to the public and worked for gain is set up in a State, the Government of India should be informed of this fact, a brief description with a sketch map of all trunk lines included in the installation, being sent for their information.

III. If any such installation is extended by the addition of trunk lines, the Government of India should be informed of this fact and a sketch map of the new trunk or trunks should be furnished for their information.

IV. When a State desires to extend its own system beyond its own boundaries, the previous consent of the Government of India will be necessary, and, if such an extension is to enter the territories of another State, the previous consent of that State will also be necessary.

No. 55.

1. Page 26.—The following shall be added as paragraph 25-A. :—

" 25-A. *Radio Broadcasting in Indian States.*—The following principles shall be observed in regard to radio broadcasting in Indian States :—

1. Indian States are entitled to grant their own Broadcast Receiver licenses within their respective territories. It is, however, desirable that the procedure and conditions applicable to British India should be observed with such modifications as may be found necessary.
2. The annual fee to be charged for a Broadcast Receiver license should be the same in Indian States as in British India ; the present rate in British India is Rs. 10 per license.
3. Each State should collect the broadcasting receiver license fees for stations within its own territory and would have no claim to a share of similar license fees for stations outside its own territory, but the collecting authority would of course be free to pay any share of the fees collected to any broadcasting agency, whether inside or outside its territory, which does in fact provide a broadcasting service to stations within that territory.
4. Indian States should be free to establish broadcast transmitting stations within their respective territories but for the reasons explained in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 496-I., dated the 27th May 1926, the Government of India should first be consulted and the provisions contained in that Resolution should be observed.
5. The Government of India invite Darbars alike in the interests of the Empire and their own interests to introduce such general principles of censorship as may from time to time be imposed in British India. At present in British India nothing can be broadcasted which offends against public morals or is of seditious tendency or is likely to arouse racial, religious or communal animosity, or contains statements on topics of political or industrial controversy. Instructions have been issued to the authorities concerned with censorship in British India to the effect that the term "seditious" is to be understood as including ~~matter~~ offending against States in India.

For the second sentence in clause 6 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"It is also considered desirable that the Government of India and the States should reciprocate and co-operate in so far as is reasonably practicable to prevent the evasion of rules made by either in regard to the transport of wireless apparatus across their respective frontiers."

India except

- (3) On Members of Special Missions when the King is represented at a Foreign Coronation, Wedding, Funeral, or similar occasion ; or on any Diplomatic Representative when specially accredited to represent His Majesty on such occasions (but not on the members of his Staff).

Restricted permission will *not* be given to—

- (a) British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when leaving ;
- (b) British Officers attending Foreign Manœuvres ;
- (c) Naval Officers of British Squadrons visiting Foreign Waters.

6. Both in the case of full and of restricted permission the matter will be submitted to the King by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who shall be under no obligation to consider applications for permission unless the desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject the Insignia of an Order is notified to him before the Order is conferred, either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through the Diplomatic Representative of the latter at the Court of St. James.

In no case can applications be considered in respect of decorations conferred more than five years previously, or offered in connexion with services or events so long prior to the nomination.

7. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette".

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10s.

8. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

Medals.

9. Medals, with the exceptions specified below, and State decorations not carrying membership of an Order of Chivalry, are subject to the Regulations in the same manner as Orders, but permission is given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant.

10. Medals for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land, whether conferred on behalf of the Head or Government of a Foreign State or by private Life Saving Societies or Institutions may be accepted and worn without restriction.

Subject, however, in the case of members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, to any restrictions imposed by the King's Regulations for those Services as to the wearing of such medals with uniform.

Applications for His Majesty's permission to wear other Medals conferred by Private Societies or Institutions and Commemorative Medals cannot be entertained.

11. The King's unrestricted permission to accept and wear a Foreign War Medal will only be given to (1) Members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces if serving with a Foreign Army, Navy or Air Force with His Majesty's licence, and (2) Military, Naval or Air Attachés or Officers and other ranks and ratings officially attached to Foreign Armies, Navies or Air Forces during hostilities.

General.

12. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

B

27. Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals applicable to Persons NOT in the Service of the Crown.

Orders.

1. NO subject of His Majesty shall accept or wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either :

(a) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or

(b) By restricted permission conveyed through the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

2. When permission is given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, the Insignia of the Foreign Order may be worn at all times and without any restriction.

When restricted permission is given the Insignia may only be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse conveying the Royal sanction.

3. Full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual will only be given in the case of Decorations earned by services in the salaried employment of the foreign Government concerned, by honorary consular services of not less than three years duration, or by distinguished services in the saving of life.

Such services must have been rendered, at least in part, within the period of five years immediately preceding the notification prescribed by Rule 5 below.

4. Restricted permission will ordinarily be given in all other cases, except where considerations of general policy or public interest must be held to preclude permission ; provided, however, that such permission shall not be given in the case of Decorations conferred or offered more than five years before the date of application for permission, and, further, that the bestowal of the Decoration has been made the subject of an official communication through one of the channels prescribed in Rule 5.

Red Cross and kindred services will only be regarded as "valuable" for the purposes of these Regulations when they have been rendered in a war in which the Empire has itself been engaged, and when the Decoration for the wearing of which permission is sought has been conferred by an Allied State.

4. Restricted permission is contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State, and which are therefore of a more or less complementary character, and will, as a rule, only be given on exceptional occasions when in the public interest and for Political reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of a Foreign Decoration should not be declined. Restricted permission will generally be given in the following cases :—

For a Decoration conferred ;—

(1) On British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when the King pays a State visit to the country to which they are accredited ;

(*Note.*—A State visit is defined as one on which the King is accompanied by a Minister or High Official in attendance.)

(2) On members of Deputations of British Regiments to Foreign Heads of State ;

(3) On Members of Special Missions when the King is represented at a Foreign Coronation, Wedding, or Funeral ; or on any Diplomatic Representative when specially accredited to represent His Majesty on such occasions ; and such Members of his Staff who actually attend the ceremonies in their official capacity ;

(4) On Naval and Military Attachés only after completion of five years' service at the post to which they are appointed in that capacity.

5. Restricted permission will *not* be given to—

(1) British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when leaving ;

- (2) Members of British Missions announcing the Accession of a Sovereign ;
- (3) British Officers attending Foreign Manœuvres ;
- (4) Naval Officers of British Squadrons visiting Foreign Waters.

6. The desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject in the Service of the Crown the Insignia of an Order must be notified to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through his Diplomatic Representative at the Court of St. James.

7. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

- When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10s.

8. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's license and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank,

precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

9. When a British subject in the Service of the Crown has received the Royal permission, full or restricted, to accept and wear the Decoration of a Foreign Order, he will not be allowed to accept and wear the Decoration of a higher class of the same Order without His Majesty's approval, which will only be given if the higher honour is being conferred in circumstances contemplated by these Regulations.

Medals.

10. Medals conferred by the Head or Government of a Foreign State for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land may be accepted and worn without His Majesty's special permission.

11. Other Medals, with the exceptions specified below, are subject to the Regulations in the same manner as Orders, but permission is given by letter and not by Royal Warrant.

12. In the case of Medals for Red Cross services, permission will only be granted in the conditions laid down in Rule 3 above.

13. Applications for His Majesty's permission to wear Medals conferred by Private Societies or Institutions and Commemorative Medals cannot be entertained.

14. The King's unrestricted permission to accept and wear a Foreign War Medal will only be given to (1) Officers of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces if serving with a Foreign Army or Navy with His Majesty's license, and (2) Military or Naval Attachés or other Officers officially attached to Foreign Armies or Navies during hostilities.

15. In exceptional cases, when for special reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of the Medal should not be declined, His Majesty will grant restricted permission. Such cases will be judged on their merits, and the circumstances in

which the Medal may be worn will be specified in the Letter conveying His Majesty's permission.

General.

16. The term "person in the service of the Crown" includes persons in receipt of a salary or pension from Public Funds, or holding a Royal Commission in any part of His Majesty's Dominions, Protectorates, or Possessions.

17. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

B.

27.—Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals applicable to Persons NOT in the Service of the Crown.

Orders.

1. It is the King's wish that no subject of His Majesty shall wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either :

(a) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual,
or

(b) By restricted permission conveyed through His Majesty's Private Secretary.

2. Permission given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual will enable the Insignia of the Foreign Order to be worn at all times and without any restriction.

Restricted permission will only enable the Insignia to be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the King's Private Secretary conveying the Royal sanction.

3. The full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is designed to meet cases where the Decoration may be said to have been earned by some valuable service rendered to the Head of the State conferring it, or to the State itself. Application will be made to His Majesty for full permission by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on behalf of any person who, not being at the time in the Service of the Crown, is either in the salaried employment of a Foreign State or has rendered valuable services within the period of two years immediately preceding the notification of the Decoration to His Majesty's Government as prescribed under Rule 5.

The expression "valuable services" must be construed as meaning some service rendered to a Foreign Head of State or Government specifically, and must be indisputably valuable in the strict sense of the word. Though such services need not necessarily be gratuitous, as in the case of a person actually in the employ of a Foreign Government, they must be unconnected with any transaction of a commercial or financial character brought about in the ordinary course of business. The term "valuable services" does not therefore, as a general rule, apply to services connected with the fulfilment of Government, or Municipal contracts, the financing of Government or Municipal loans. It also does not include the presentation of objects of value to Public Museums and Institutions, pecuniary donations or endowments, personal performances, services in connection with Exhibitions and Industrial Congresses, services in the domain of art, literature, science, education and agriculture, services rendered by British subjects in the capacity of honorary foreign Consular Officers.

Red Cross and kindred services will only be regarded as "valuable" for the purposes of these Regulations when they have been rendered in a war in which the Empire has itself been engaged and when the Decoration for the wearing of which permission is sought has been conferred by an Allied State.

4. Restricted permission is contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State or Member of a Reigning House, and which are therefore of a more or less complimentary character. Restricted permission is as a rule only given on exceptional occasions, when in the public interest and for political reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of a Foreign Decoration should not be declined.

5. Both in the case of full and in that of restricted permission the matter will be submitted to the King by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject the Insignia of an Order, or the fact that he has done so, must be notified to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through the Diplomatic Representative of the latter at the Court of St. James. His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall be under no obligation to consider claims that are not brought to his notice through one of these channels.

6. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal
MIFD

Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10s.

7. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

8. When a British subject has received the Royal permission, full or restricted, to accept and wear the Decoration of a Foreign Order, he will not be allowed to accept the Decoration of a higher class of the same Order without His Majesty's approval. His Majesty will in such cases grant permission only if the promotion in the Order is conferred for fresh services which come within these Regulations.

9. These Regulations apply only to Orders of Chivalry. Decorations conferred by Private Societies and Decorations of a purely academic nature, and all Decorations not being Orders of Chivalry, may be accepted without His Majesty's permission, but must not be worn.

Exception is made in the case of a few Foreign Orders, which, though not in strictness Orders of Chivalry, yet are of such a high distinction that, for the purpose of these Regulations, they are to be considered and treated as Orders of Chivalry.

Medals.

10. Medals, with the exceptions specified below, are subject to the Regulations in the same manner as Orders, but permission to wear is given by letter and not by Royal Warrant. No permission is needed to accept a Foreign Medal if it is not to be worn.

11. Medals for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land conferred on behalf of the Head or Government of a Foreign State, may be accepted and worn without His Majesty's special permission.

12. In the case of Medals for Red Cross services permission will only be granted in the conditions laid down in Rule 3, paragraph 3 above.

13. Applications, for His Majesty's permission to wear Medals conferred by Private Societies or Institutions and Commemorative Medals cannot be entertained.

14. His Majesty will not grant permission to wear any Foreign War Medal if the person on whom it is to be or has been conferred was during the war acting in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

15. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

28. The War Office Army List and the Admiralty Navy List will in future contain only the names of officers who have received full permission, as notified in the *London Gazette*, to wear the decorations on all occasions. This rule will apply in the case of Civil Officers also, and no official list published in India should show any Civil Officers as entitled to wear a Foreign Order unless the conditions stated above have been fulfilled. In every case where full permission has not been gazetted it is intended that officers shall receive restricted permission to wear their decorations.

Revision of Official lists of Officers entitled to wear Foreign Decorations.

Cf. For. Dept.
Cir. letter No.
3726-L.C., dated
2nd Dec. 1913.

29. In accordance with His Majesty's command all Insignia and Grants should be delivered personally to recipients of Decorations by a senior officer in an official and ceremonial manner. The presentation should, whenever possible, be made by the head of the Local Administration or, if this is not practicable, by some senior officer deputed for the purpose, on some public or semi-public occasion.

Insignia and Grants of Dignity to be delivered ceremoniously.

Cf., For. Dept.
Cir. No. 2537-E.C.,
dated 10th Aug.
1904.

30. On the death of any Member of the Order of the Star of India, of the Order of the Indian Empire, or of the Order of the British Empire resident within the jurisdiction of a Political Officer or of a Darbar to which he is accredited, a report of the fact together with particulars regarding place and date of death should be made to the Secretary to the Order or to the Secretary to the Government of India in the

Reports of deaths of Members of Indian and other Orders, etc.

For. and Pol. Dept.
Cir. No. 642-L.C.,
dated 1st March
1920.

Department as the case may be

No. 16.

Page 36.—Add the following to the marginal references against the first sub-para. of paragraph 30 :—

For. and Pol. Deptt. cir. No. 174-H., dated the 8th December 1926.

GIPD—1192 F&PD—18-12-26—600.

SUNY.

Memorandum of instructions regarding the procedure for the submission of recommendations for the grant of Indian titles.

Cf. For. Dept. Cir. No. 2036-I.A., dated the 30th May 1904, No. 319-I.C., dated the 3rd March 1914, and No. 1521-I.C., dated the 19th August 1914, and For. Pol. Dept. Cir. No. 2744-512-Genl., dated the 6th March 1922.

31. 1. Recommendations for the grant of Indian titles must be submitted, in the attached forms,* *in duplicate*, by Local Governments, Administrations, and Political Officers in direct communication with the Government of India, and Departments of the Government of India, and should be despatched so as to reach the Foreign and Political Department not later than the 15th March and the 15th October in each year. Recommendations received after these dates are not taken into consideration.

* Appendix III.

If in any case there is no recommendation to be made the fact should be intimated to the Foreign and Political Department by the dates mentioned above.

Cf. For. Dept. Cir. dated the 13th April 1897, No. 1865-I.C., dated the 2nd August 1913, and No. 333-I.C., dated the 5th March 1914.

2. The statements which accompany the recommendations should be type-written or printed, and must be submitted *in duplicate*†, in the forms attached. One copy should be on thick paper. The typing or printing should be done as in the attached forms and not across the paper. The entries must be arranged in order of priority, it being borne in mind that when eliminations have to be made the order is usually taken as a guide.

†No further copies are to be sent.

The entries should be serially numbered ; the numbers running consecutively from the beginning to the end of the statement.

Each recommendation must be made on a separate sheet.

All recommendations should be submitted under cover of an endorsement. No forwarding official or demi-official letter is required, but all grounds of recommendation should be stated in the column "*Grounds of recommendation*" provided for the purpose.

3. The titles commonly granted are :—

Higher titles (either hereditary or personnel).

1. Maharajadhiraja.
2. Maharaja Bahadur.
3. Maharaja.
4. Maharani.
5. Nawab Bahadur.
6. Raja Bahadur.
7. Nawab.
8. Raja.
9. Begum.
10. Rani.

Lower titles (personnel).

1. Shams-ul-Ulama.
2. Mahamahopadhyaya.
3. Aggamahapandita.
4. Hazik-ul-Mulk.
5. Diwan Bahadur.
6. Sardar Bahadur.
7. Khan Bahadur
8. Rai Bahadur.
9. Rao Bahadur.
10. Shifa-ul-Mulk.
11. Vaidyaratna.
12. Chikitsakratna.
13. Sardar Sahib.
14. Khan Sahib.
15. Rai Sahib.
16. Rao Sahib.
17. Kyet thaye zaung
shwe Salwe ya Min.
18. Thuye gaung ngwe Da
ya Min.
19. A h m u d a n - g a u n g
Tazeik-ya Min.
20. Taing kyo Pyi kyo
Saung.

Cf. For. Dept. Notifn. No. 811-I., dated the 16th February 1887, Circulars No. 2153-I. B., dated the 6th October 1911, No. 1558-I.B., dated the 23rd July 1912, No. 270-I.C., dated the 24th February 1914, Notification No. 896-I.C., dated the 4th June 1914.

The titles of Shams-ul-Ulama, Mahamahopadhyaya, Aggamahapandita and Hazik-ul-Mulk are regarded as equal in rank.

The titles of Shifa-ul-Mulk, Vaidyaratna and Chikitsakratna are regarded as equal in rank to those of Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur and Rao Bahadur.

For. Dept. Cir.,
dated the 14th
August 1901, No.
1485-I. B., dated
the 18th July 1911,
No. 896-I.C., dated
the 2nd April 1918.

4. Recommendations for the grant of the higher titles, *i.e.*, those of Maharajadhiraja, Maharaja Bahadur, Maharaja, Maharani, Nawab Bahadur, Raja Bahadur, Nawab, Raja Begum, and Rani must be submitted separately, in the attached form for higher titles, with a full statement of the grounds on which each recommendation is made; they should not be included in the general list of recommendations for the grant of Indian titles. As these high titles are given very sparingly for exceptionally meritorious service and only to persons of good family who are in a position suitably to maintain them, the following qualifications are regarded as essential:—

- (a) the possession of considerable landed property;
- (b) unimpeachable fidelity to Government; and
- (c) respectable private character.

5. In connection with recommendations for the higher title specified in rule 4, the estimated annual income of the person recommended should be stated. Where possible it is desirable that references to gazetteers, etc., showing the status of the family, should be given.

6. When recommendations are made for hereditary titles, it should be reported whether the rule of succession or inheritance in the family is such as to ensure an adequate endowment of the title; it should also be stated how many sons the person recommended has.

7. As a rule recommendations should be made in the first instance for the titles of Sardar Sahib, Khan Sahib, Rai Sahib and Rao Sahib; but in cases of unusual services, or where these titles would be inappropriate on account of the rank or status of the recipient, recommendations may be made for the grant of the titles of Diwan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur and Rao Bahadur, in the first instance: such recommendations should, however, invariably be accompanied with an explanation of the reasons why the former lower title is considered inadequate.

In submitting recommendations for the Bahadur and the Sahib titles, a ratio of approximately 2:3 should normally be maintained.

8. In the case of a recipient of a lower title being recommended for a higher title the date on which the lower title was granted must always be stated.

9. In order to safeguard the prestige of Indian titles the social status of persons recommended and the nature of the services rendered by them should always be taken into consideration.

This applies with special force to the Bahadur titles, particularly Diwan Bahadur and Sardar Bahadur. The title of Sardar Bahadur, it will be remembered, is one which is given to members of the Order of British India, 1st Class, a fact which makes it important to maintain its reputation.

Persons engaged in purely clerical work on salaries of less than Rs. 250 per month should not be recommended except in very special circumstances, and in all cases where persons holding clerical appointments are recommended for Indian titles, the salary attached to such appointments should always be stated in the recommendation.

10. The names, titles and designations of the persons recommended, and, in the case of officials, the branch of the service to which they belong and the offices which they hold, if these are to be gazetted must be stated in the exact form in which they are intended to appear in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *sanads* which are granted to the title-holders.

These details should be given in the column headed "*Name and designation of person recommended*". The father's name (unless it is a part of the name as in the case of some Persian and Sindhi names) should not be stated in this column.

The prefix 'Doctor' should not be used unless the person concerned actually holds the Degree of Doctor of a recognized University.

11. A specific title must always be proposed.

12. There is ordinarily no objection to the renewal of previous recommendations, and it should be borne in mind that previous recommendations are not considered unless expressly renewed. In the event of the renewal of a previous recommendation

the date on which such a recommendation was made must always be given.

Cf. For. and Pol. Dept. Cir. endorsement No. 317-I.C., dated the 29th January 1918. 13. In order to lessen the possibility of titles being refused after conferment, discreet enquiries should be made beforehand, in doubtful cases, as to the willingness of the individual concerned to accept a mark of favour from Government.

14. The Province or State of which the person recommended is a native must be mentioned.

Cf. For. and Pol. Dept. Cir., dated the 6th September 1915. 15. Whenever it is proposed to recommend a person for the grant of a title for work performed outside his own Province, the Head of the Province to which he belongs should be consulted before any recommendation is submitted.

The Head of the Province thus consulted is at liberty to express an opinion freely on the merits of the recommendation, and his opinion should invariably be entered by the recommending authority at the end of the column headed "*Grounds of recommendation as stated by the local authority.*"

Cf. For. Dept. Cir., dated the 12th March 1908. 16. Before any subject or official of a Darbar is recommended for an Indian title, the wishes of the Ruling Prince or Chief should, as a rule, be ascertained informally and privately unless in any particular case special reasons exist to the contrary. It is especially desirable that this procedure should be followed when the title which it is proposed to grant would confer upon the recipient any apparent official rank in the State.

17. Recommendations for the grant of Literary and Medical titles should be submitted *in duplicate* in the attached form for *lower titles*.

For. Dept. Circular No. 1558-I. B., dated the 23rd July 1912. 18. The titles of Shams-ul-Ulama and Mahamahopadhyaya are conferred upon scholars of eminent distinction in the traditional learning; though those who have qualified both in that and also subsequently in modern courses would also be suitable recipients. Recommendations for these titles must be accompanied by a clear statement upon the following points:—

(a) It must be clearly shown that the proposed recipient of the honour is a scholar in the

one case in Arabic; or in Avesta and Pahlvi, in the other in Sanskrit of a profundity and a width which entitle him to peculiar respect:

- (b) It is necessary that ample proof be given that the proposed recipient is not merely a man of learning but that he also makes, or has made, use of his learning either by active participation in educational or research work by meritorious authorship (*the nature and titles of the publications being specified*) or by some similar means.
- (c) It will be regarded as an additional recommendation (but not in itself a complete recommendation) if the proposed recipient is a person whose learning has earned for him a position of eminence and reputation in any part of the country.
- (d) While it is undesirable to consult private bodies or persons regarding the conferment of such titles, it will nevertheless be regarded as a strong recommendation, if indisputable authority of recognised scholars can be quoted in proof of the learning and scholarship of the proposed recipient.

It will be taken as a general rule that neither of these titles will be conferred upon any person who cannot be shown to possess the qualifications described under (a) and (b) above and qualifications (c) and (d) will be considered as auxiliary. The above information should be supplied in considerable detail with each recommendation.

19. The title of Aggamahapandita is conferred on Buddhist scholars in Burma who render eminent services in the promotion of oriental learning, with special reference to Pali. For. and Pol. Dept.
Notification No.
896-I.C., dated the
4th June 1914.

The nature, names and titles of the works composed and published by the persons recommended should always be mentioned.

20. The titles of Hazik-ul-Mulk, Shifa-ul-Mulk, Vaidyaratna and Chikitsakratna will be granted to Foreign Department
Circular No. 2153-
I.B., dated the 6th
October 1911.

medical men of distinction, who have rendered eminent services to the native schools of medicine. The first named will be given very sparingly and only to persons of exceptional distinction and influence.

21. As a rule, no person should be recommended for a British honour as well as for an Indian title at the same time. In the event of a double recommendation being made, the fact should be clearly stated in each of the recommendations.

Cf. For. Dept. Cir. No. 753-I., dated 8th Feb. 1889. 32. All Ruling Princes and Chiefs who are entitled to a salute of not less than ten guns enjoy the privilege of being addressed by the title "Highness." As a matter of courtesy the principal wives or widows of all who bear or have borne the title of "Highness" may also be addressed by that title.

33. For the honours and salutes payable by British troops to Political Officers and others in India and honours to Ruling Princes and Chiefs see Appendix No. VII.

Cf. letter No. 2285-P., dated 18th Aug. 1875, from the For. Dept. to the Govt. of Fort St. George. 34. Ruling Princes and Chiefs are expected to salute with the proper number of guns in their territories British officers who are entitled by our rules to salutes.

British officers, who are not entitled to salutes, should not be saluted, and those who are so entitled should not receive more than the authorised number of guns.

Cf. For. Dept. Cir. No. 2774-I., dated 23rd Aug. 1895. It is irregular to fire a salute of 31 guns on the occasion of the installation of a Ruling Prince or Chief. Any salute fired during the ceremony, to celebrate the completion of the installation, should be that of the Ruling Prince or Chief himself, fired in his honour and limited to the number of guns constituting his dynastic local or personal salute.

A Royal salute should not be fired at these ceremonies except on the following occasions :—

(1) When the Viceroy is present in person and then only on the arrival and departure of

His Excellency as the salute to which the Viceroy is entitled ;

- (2) When, in the absence of the Viceroy, a *kharita* from His Excellency to the Ruling Prince or Chief is produced at the Durbar.

If any member of the British Royal Family is expected to be present at an installation ceremony, the question of the salutes to be fired should be referred for special orders.

Political Officers, when passing Indian State Cf. For. Dept. letter No. 886-G., dated 6th May 1913.
 Salutes to colours carried by troops with un-cased colours, should, out of courtesy, salute the colours.

35. The ceremonial playing of the National Anthem should be restricted according to the provisions of the King's Regulations Cf. For. Dept. demi-official Cir., dated 12th June 1902.
 Playing of the National Anthem. (vide Appendix VII).

Although the Sovereign is represented in India by the Viceroy alone, there are certain official occasions in Presidencies on which the National Anthem should be played, on the assumption that the Governors have been deputed on those occasions to represent the King-Emperor. The National Anthem should therefore be played for Governors on all official occasions, *when they are wearing the King's uniform*. Such official occasions include Levees, State Balls, Investitures, Receptions of and Visits to Ruling Princes and Chiefs and Military Parades including the presentation of Colours or Medals, when the Governor is in uniform. The exceptions to this rule are—

Letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to Their Excellencies the Governors of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, dated 26th Oct. 1913.

- (1) The National Anthem is not played for the Governor when the Viceroy is in the Governor's Presidency.
- (2) At the Proclamation Parade and King's Birthday Parade the Governor would not take the salute since the National Anthem and Royal Salute are then given for the King-Emperor and the Proclamation.

Cf. For. Dept.
Cir. Nos. 777-778.
I.B., dated 28th
April 1910.

36. The following rules should be observed in proposing the King's health, on ceremonial or State occasions when His Excellency the Viceroy is

present :—

- (a) When the Viceroy is the guest of a Ruling Prince or Chief, the Ruling Prince or Chief should propose the King's health ;
- (b) When the Viceroy is staying at a Government House, and the occasion is in the nature of a State banquet, the Viceroy should propose the King's health ; on other occasions the Head of the Local Government should propose it ;
- (c) When the Viceroy is staying in a Residency of the Political Department, the Viceroy should propose the King's health.

Cf. For. Dept.
Cir. No. 955-I.,
dated 19th March
1895.

37. Under orders issued on the 19th March 1895 it was laid down that when, without giving offence, it is possible in arranging the ceremonial reception (*peshwar*) of a Ruling Prince or Chief to dispense with the attendance of officers in military employ, this should be done, a suitable explanation being offered to the Ruling Prince or Chief, if necessary. When offence would be given if officers in military employ did not attend, practice should follow precedents for the lifetime of the Prince or Chief then ruling, and the matter should be reported for orders on the occasion of the next succession. In no case should the Commanding Officer be requested to go beyond the limits of the Cantonment to meet the Ruling Prince or Chief, unless indeed the cantonment Railway Station happens to be outside those limits ; nor should the Commanding Officer be asked to go at all unless the hour appointed for the Ruling Prince's or Chief's arrival is a reasonably convenient one.

The Government of India attach importance to the maintenance of ceremonial in accordance with ancient customs and to a strict adherence to etiquette on ceremonial occasions. The following general principles have been laid down :—

Cf. letters to Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India, with endt. to Local Governments, etc., Nos. 743—745-I.B., dated 21st April 1910.

- (1) In all cases the practice which governs the exchange of first calls between Princes and Chiefs and Political Officers should be recorded in detail and should be invariably followed in future in that State.
- (2) Great care should be taken not to permit any new customs to grow up during a minority.
- (3) It is desirable to rehearse the proceedings beforehand when occasions of important ceremonial arise.
- (4) Decisions should be made on the merits of each case with reference to the custom of the particular State; reliance should not be placed on comparisons with the procedure followed in other States.
- (5) In all cases the questions in issue should be fully and frankly talked over with the Durbar.

CHAPTER V.

Tours and Visits of Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

Foreign and Political Department Resolution No. 587-B., dated the 29th August 1921.

38. With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State, and in supersession of all previous instructions on the subject, the following procedure has been laid down by the Government of India in regard to tours and visits abroad of Ruling Princes and Chiefs :—

- (1) The Government of India would be glad if Rulers of States, who wish to travel abroad, would inform them of the period for which they will be absent from India, and of the arrangements which they propose for the administration of their States during this period.
- (2) In the case of Rulers enjoying salutes of 11 guns or upwards, the Government of India will endeavour to obtain the privileges of such customs facilities as the authorities in England and in British possessions, Colonies and Dominions may be prepared to grant them as a matter of courtesy from time to time. Attempts will also be made to secure a similar privilege in foreign countries where the foreign power concerned is willing to grant it.
- (3) The Government of India will not, however, be in a position to move in the matter unless detailed information in regard to the Ruler's journey is supplied to them in sufficient time prior to his departure to comply with the formalities necessary in these cases. As regards travel in foreign countries,

changes of plans at short notice, place His Majesty's Embassies in embarrassing positions, and it is essential that changes in dates and routes originally supplied should be communicated to the Political Aide-de-Camp at the India Office at least 10 days before the visit to the place where such facilities are desired.

(4) When a Ruling Prince or Chief or his heir, or any noble of a state for whom a Ruler desires assistance, proposes to travel abroad the Government of India desire that information on the following points may be communicated to them for transmission to the Secretary of State, both for his information and in order to secure the personal convenience of the party travelling :—

(a) The number of the persons composing the party with the names of those of importance.

(b) For sea journeys, the name of the ship and name of the port of arrival and date of disembarkation.

(c) For other journeys details of the route

No. 49.

page 47—

The following shall be inserted as a new paragraph :—

38-A. To avoid delay which might prevent the mobilisation of certain specified units of the Indian States Forces earmarked for employment with the Field Army being completed within the prescribed time, the Government of India desire that the Rulers, whose troops are earmarked should, when they travel abroad, state definitely that they have authorised their Council of Administration to make an offer of troops to Government in the event of an emergency arising in their absence. This assurance should be obtained from the Ruler, when the particulars required by paragraph 38(1) are furnished.

CHAPTER V.

Tours and Visits of Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

Foreign and Political Department
Resolution No. 587-
R., dated the 29th
August 1921.

38. With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State, and in supersession of all previous instructions on the subject, the following procedure has been laid down by the Government of India in regard to tours and visits abroad of Ruling Princes and Chiefs :—

- (1) The Government of India would be glad if Rulers of States, who wish to travel abroad, would inform them of the period for which they will be absent from India, and of the arrangements which they propose for the administration of their States during this period.
- (2) In the case of Rulers enjoying salutes of 11 guns or upwards, the Government of India will endeavour to obtain the privileges of such customs facilities as the authorities in England and in British possessions, Colonies and Dominions may

changes of plans at short notice, place His Majesty's Embassies in embarrassing positions, and it is essential that changes in dates and routes originally supplied should be communicated to the Political Aide-de-Camp at the India Office at least 10 days before the visit to the place where such facilities are desired.

(4) When a Ruling Prince or Chief or his heir, or any noble of a state for whom a Ruler desires assistance, proposes to travel abroad the Government of India desire that information on the following points may be communicated to them for transmission to the Secretary of State, both for his information and in order to secure the personal convenience of the party travelling :—

(a) The number of the persons composing the party with the names of those of importance.

(b) For sea journeys, the name of the ship and name of the port of arrival and date of disembarkation.

(c) For other journeys, details of the route with special reference to the names of places where frontiers will be crossed and date of proposed arrival at these points.

(d) The permanent address of the Ruler or other persons to which communications can be forwarded.

When the programme of the party does not admit of full information on all the points mentioned above being given before the party leaves India, the particulars required may be communicated direct to the Political Aide-de-Camp at the India Office.

Page 48—

Para. 39—

In sub-para. (1) of para. 39 for the portion beginning from "but does" to "quantities" the following shall be substituted :—

"but that it does not cover furniture and carpets (except in small quantities) or motor cars, motor cycles or carriages".

(Foreign and Political Department letter to the Government of Bombay, No. F. 27-I/31, dated the 28th April 1931.)

ment letter No. ~~5355-S.R., dated 9th November 1895, to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.~~ ~~with motor cars, motor cycles, or carriages, furniture and carpets except in small quantities.~~

Foreign Department letters Nos. 935—954-I. A., dated 26th February 1903, to the Government of Bombay and to the Resident at Baroda.

For. & Pol. Deptt. letters to the Govt. of Bombay, Nos. 735-G., and 2712-I.B., dated respectively the 12th May and 10th Dec. 1915.

Commerce and Industry Department letter to Madras, Bombay and Bengal Governments, No. 3014-3016—39, dated 13th April 1913. Ruling Princes and Chiefs whose permanent dynastic salute is not less than 19 guns, have the further privilege of importing free of customs duties all articles intended for their personal use or for the personal use of their wives and children, or for use in their palaces and the grounds attached thereto. But this concession does not extend to exempt the personal effects of individual sons when travelling by themselves.

Foreign and Political Department circular letter No. 2126-756-Int., dated 9th October 1922.

Foreign and Political Department demi-official No. 3208-1154—I n t., dated 22nd December 1922, to the Resident at Hyderabad. In order to enable the customs authorities to decide whether, in cases in which a refund of customs duty is applied for by Darbars on the ground that the goods have been imported for the personal use of a Ruling Prince or Chief or his family or for use in his palace or palace grounds, particular articles can

legitimately be considered as falling within the scope of the concession, Darbars should indicate clearly on the exemption certificates the purpose for which importation is being made.

40. An officer deputed in attendance upon a Ruling Prince or Chief or upon other political duty, shall on arrival in England, put himself in communication with the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State.

Cf. For. Dept. Cir. No. 1917-Est. A., dated 21st June 1912.

Rules for the guidance of Political Officers on deputation in England.

He shall at the outset submit in outline to the Political Secretary a programme of his arrangements, with a rough estimate of probable expenses to be disbursed by or through him, and he shall from time to time report any alterations he may make in his programme.

He shall, unless otherwise directed in writing, once a month, or, if the visit lasts less than a month, at the close of his visit, submit to the Political Secretary at the India Office for examination accounts of all expenditure incurred by or through him in connection with his deputation, furnishing vouchers wherever possible.

Arrangements for the accommodation of the Ruling Prince or Chief or of the Political Officer in attendance, or of both, may be undertaken by the India Office, should the Secretary of State consider this course to be desirable.

Where the Political Officer is obliged by his duties to obtain hotel accommodation and maintenance for himself, or to reside in a more expensive neighbourhood than he would on his own account choose, he shall, in ordinary cases, receive, in addition to the travelling expenses incurred by him in connection with his duty, a subsistence allowance for such period as he shall have so resided in the performance of his duties. The amount of the allowance shall be such as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

It is to be understood that, unless specially authorised, an officer on duty with a Ruling Prince or Chief will not be allowed to have a carriage or

horses kept, at the cost of the said Ruling Prince or Chief, exclusively for his own use, and will be expected only to make use of the carriage provided for the Ruling Prince or Chief when on business connected with him.

Duty in attendance upon a Ruling Prince or Chief out of India does not qualify for leave except with the special sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Political Officer or the guardian in charge of a young Prince or Chief while in Europe for educational or similar purposes is responsible to the Secretary of State alone as regards all matters connected with his management, and must submit to the Secretary of State through the Political Aide-de-Camp all proposals requiring the sanction of higher authority and keep him fully and punctually informed through the same channel of all arrangements contemplated. Any correspondence of the Political Officer or guardian with the Resident or the Agent to the Governor General on matters of principle or importance affecting the Prince's or Chief's education, or the arrangements to be made for his comfort, in Europe, should be sent under flying seal to the Political Department of the India Office.

Cf. Foreign and Political Department Resolution No. 62-R., dated the 14th January 1921.

41. (1) *Private visits.*—In the case of private visits of Ruling Princes and Chiefs to places other than hill stations or Delhi. British India, other than hill stations, the Government of India hope that as a matter of courtesy the Ruling Princes and Chiefs will give previous notice of intended visits through their Political Officer to the Local Government or Administration concerned. If no intimation is given, it will be understood that the Ruling Prince or Chief desires to remain incognito.

(2) *Formal visits.*—In the case of all formal where ceremonial is involved, the Government of India consider it desirable that at least previous notice should be given to the Government or Administration, to whose territory is proposed to pay the visit.

42. (1) *Hill Stations other than Simla.*—In view of the shortage of accommodation at the hill stations mentioned below, the Government of India consider it essential that visits to these stations should be arranged in prior consultation with the Local Governments in whose jurisdiction these stations are situated. Sufficient previous notice should be given to the Local Government concerned which should not ordinarily be less than 15 days from the receipt by the latter of intimation of a desire to visit the station by the Prince or Chief concerned. The stations concerned are :—

- (1) Assam .. Shillong.
- (2) Bengal .. Darjeeling.
- (3) Central Provinces Pachmarhi.
- (4) Madras .. Any station in the Nil
giri or Palni Hills.
- (5) Punjab .. Murree, Dalhousie, and
Dharamsala.
- (6) United Provinces Mussoorie,
Landour,
Lansdowne,
Naini Tal,
Almora, and
Ranikhet.
- (7) Bombay .. Mahableshwar, and
Matheran.

Such prior consultation may be dispensed with in any case in which a Ruling Prince or Chief is the owner of a house or houses in the hill station : but even in this case as a matter of convenience and courtesy prior intimation of such visits is desirable.

(2) *Visits to Simla.*—Special considerations operate in the case of visits to Simla and the previous consent of the Government of India should be obtained when a Ruling Prince or Chief wishes to visit Simla. The Government of India desire to receive the earliest possible intimation of such visits and in addition to be supplied with information regarding the object and approximate duration of the visit, the place of residence, the names of any near relatives (other than ladies) or of high officials of the State accompanying the Ruler and the number of the retinue.

to the Political Department Manual.

No. 81.

Page 52.—For
Memorandum No. 73

This procedure
Political Agent, Punjab
Simla.

Paragraph of paragraph 42 (2) as
Rule:—
not apply to Rulers in political relation
States, so long as the latter's headquarters

not propose
the Viceroy.

add:—"and to
the proposed visit
of Delhi, while the
residence there, even
and the Ruler may
confer with His Excel-

44. (a) The Government of India trust that Ruling Princes and Chiefs visiting places in British India will observe the following conditions:—

General matters applicable to
all visits.

- (1) That the Ruler will enforce on his entourage respect for municipal regulations.
- (2) That the number of followers accompanying the Ruler, when in residence, will be reasonable and not in excess of that for which the local authority considers that accommodation is available.
- (3) That on the occasions of the Ruler's visits he will depute an officer on his behalf to consult the local Sanitary or Health

authority as regards sanitary requirements and carry out his advice in the matter.

(b) The above does not relate to hill stations not now existing but which may be established hereafter in the jurisdiction of Local Governments. The local circumstances of such hill stations will require special examination in each case; and special directions regarding them will be issued, in those cases, where, after consultation with the Local Government, it appears necessary to the Government of India to do so.

In accordance with paragraph 47 (b) above, the case of the hill station of Bhowali, and the adjoining sanatorium of Lotani in the United Provinces has now been considered by the Government of India in consultation with the Government of the United Provinces. It has been arranged that Bhowali and Lotani will be included in the list of hill stations in paragraph 45 (6) referred to above, but when urgent medical reasons render delay undesirable there will be no objection to Ruling Princes and Chiefs proceeding to Bhowali and Lotani without prior consultation with the Local Government.

45. Whenever it is under contemplation to recommend that a minor Prince or Chief or heir to an Indian State or a minor member of a Ruling Family should be sent to England in charge of a Political Officer or of an official guardian or tutor, or with the cognisance and approval of Government, the practicability and expediency of attaching a competent religious instructor to the suite should be carefully considered, and the decision arrived at in this respect should invariably be reported to Government when their sanction is being applied for to the contemplated visit.

46. When a Ruling Prince or Chief travels in India by rail in circumstances involving an official reception on his arrival at any station, it is desirable that arrangements should be made for a person of

Official reception of Ruling Princes and Chiefs when travelling. Cf. For. & Pol. Deptt. Resolution No. 1460—1235-H., dated the 19th May 1923. Cf. For. and Pol. Dept. Cir. No. 945-I.A., dated 12th June 1914. Cf. For. Dept. Cir. Nos. 399-400 I.B., dated 31st January 1893.

proper rank on the visitor's staff to alight and meet the officer deputed for the visitor's reception, conduct him to the carriage occupied by the visitor, and introduce him.

47. In cases in which Ruling Princes and Chiefs visit

Liability of Ruling Princes and Chiefs to Municipal rates and taxes in British India; exemption from the same in certain cases.

stations in British India for their own convenience or pleasure, it is not the practice to grant exemption

from liability to pay Municipal rates and taxes. But exemption is made when Ruling Princes and Chiefs travel through British territory or visit stations for reason of ceremony or business and when they are invited by the Viceroy or Governor of a Presidency. In the latter cases arrangement may be made either for exemption from liability, or for payment on behalf of the Ruling Prince or Chief, of dues incurred.

Cf. For. Dept. Cir. Nos. 2731-2733-I., dated 8th July 1889.

48. Political Officers are prohibited from issu-

Armed retainers of Ruling Princes and Chiefs when travelling outside their States.

ing licenses in Form XX of the forms prescribed by the Indian Arms

Rules, 1924, covering more than 30 armed retainers without previous reference to the Local Government of the Province in which the licensee proposes to travel. In the event of a Local Government dissenting from the recommendation of a Political Officer not serving directly under their orders, it would still be open to the latter for sufficient reason to refer the matter for the consideration of the Government of India. But armed retainers should be discouraged as much as possible.

Cf. For. Dept. letter No. 2364-I., dated 12th June 1889, to the Govt. of Bombay.

49. It is the practice in certain cases for Ruling Princes and Chiefs when residing in British India to

Guards of Durbar troops on private residences of Ruling Princes and Chiefs in British India.

mount reasonable guard of their own troops over their private houses. In the

case of a cantonment the Political Officer should arrange that timely notice should be given to the Officer Commanding the station of the strength of the guard and the probable date of its arrival.

CHAPTER VI.

Successions, and Miscellaneous matters affecting Indian States.

50. Every succession to an Indian State holding direct relations with the British Government must be recognised by, or on behalf of, the British Government, and no succession is valid until recognition has been given.

Successions.

Cf. Telegram to the Secy. of State, No. 27-N.E., dated the 5th June 1891, published with For. Dept., Notfn. No. 1701-E., dated 21st Aug. 1891.

In the case of Bombay States of the third class and lower, and elsewhere in the case of Chiefships not entitled to a salute, the power to recognise succession has been delegated to Local Governments and Administrations. In all other cases the sanction of the Government of India is required.

Letter to Bombay Govt. No. 3344-I, dated 22nd Aug. 1889. No. 631 I. A. dated 16-2-07.

51. Where there is a natural heir in the direct line, he succeeds as a matter of course and the recognition of his succession by His Majesty the King-Emperor will be conveyed by an exchange of *kharitas* of a complimentary character between the new Prince or Chief and the Viceroy or other high authority concerned. The *kharita* from the Viceroy (or head of the Local Government, as the case may be) will be presented to the new Prince or Chief by a representative of the British Government at a formal visit.

For. & Pol. Deptt. Memo. No. 264-I. A. (s), dated the 18th Decr. 1917.

Recognition of successions in Indian States and ceremonial to be observed at installations and investitures.

2. In the case of successions other than those of the direct natural heir, the announcement or recognition and confirmation will be made by a representative of the British Government either at a Darbar held for the purpose or, if this is the custom of the State, at a formal visit to the Prince or Chief.

3. It is desirable that the local and religious ceremonies of Installation should, in the case of disputed successions, be deferred until the orders of Government on the question of succession have been obtained. The performance of such ceremonies can in no case affect the prerogative of the Paramount Power in dealing with disputed successions.

4. The Darbar referred to in paragraph 2 will be considered as held by the Prince or Chief, the Representative of the British Government sitting at his right hand.

5. Owing to the diversity of local customs, no definite instructions can be formulated regarding the procedure to be followed at such Darbars, but where a Darbar is held the main outlines are as follows :—

- (a) The Representative of the British Government formally announces the recognition of the succession on behalf of the King-Emperor and presents the *kharita*, if there be one, from His Excellency the Viceroy or the Head of the Local Government or Administration.
- (b) He also conducts the Prince or Chief to the *gadi* or *masnad*, if this is in accordance with the custom of the State.
- (c) In cases where it is customary, he fastens on a *sirpech* or sword or both and places a necklace round the neck of the Prince or Chief. Sometimes he also attires the Prince or Chief with a robe.
- (d) A *khilat* is presented in cases where it is customary and *peshkash* is received in return.

6. The installation of a Prince or Chief, who is of full age carries with it *proprio vigore* his investiture with ruling powers, unless Government see fit to restrict by special order the exercise of such powers. Government will decide in each case when a Prince or Chief is to be regarded as having attained full age.

7. If a Prince or Chief is a minor at the time of his Installation, the termination of his minority and his investiture with ruling powers, when approved, will be announced by a Representative of the British Government at an Investiture Darbar, which will be regarded as held by the Prince or Chief, the British Representative sitting at his right hand. The ceremonies will include the reading by the British Representative of the *kharita*, if there be one, from the Viceroy or other high authority and its presentation to the Prince

or Chief. It is not desirable to repeat at the Investiture Darbar the ceremonies mentioned in paragraph 5 (b), (c) and (d) above.

8. Lesser details of procedure must be settled in each case, whether of Installation or Investiture, with regard to precedent and local custom and feeling, reference being made to the Government of India on any doubtful point.

9. The above instructions apply primarily to States having a salute of guns. In other cases it is left to Local Governments and Administrations to decide, with due regard to existing practice, how far the instructions should be considered applicable.

52. The Government of India have for some time past devoted special consideration to the question of the principles which should be observed in connection with the administration of an Indian State during a minority. The opinion of certain Ruling Princes and Chiefs and of Political Officers were obtained by the Government of India during Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty and the question in some of its aspects came under discussion at the Conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs recently held at Delhi. The Governor-General in Council, after full consideration of the views elicited, has, with the approval of the Secretary of State, decided that the policy of Government in the matter may appropriately be stated as follows :—

For. & Pol. Dept.
Resolution No.
1894-I.A., dated
27th Aug. 1917.

Minority Administration in Indian States.

The Government of India recognise that they are the trustees and custodians of the rights, interests and traditions of Indian States during a minority administration. Their general policy is laid down in the following extract from certain orders, which were issued some years ago for the guidance of Political Officers :—

“ The Governor-General in Council is opposed to anything like pressure on Darbars to introduce British methods of administration. He prefers that reforms should

emanate from the Darbar, and grow up in harmony with the traditions of the State. Administrative efficiency is at no time the only or indeed the chief object to be kept in view. This should specially be borne in mind by officers charged temporarily with the administration of a State during a minority, whether they are in sole charge, or associated with a State Council. They occupy a position of peculiar trust, and should never forget that their primary duty is the *conservation* of the customs of the State. Abuses and corruption should be corrected as far as possible, but the general system of administration to which the Chief and the people have become accustomed should be unchanged in all essentials. The methods sanctioned by tradition in States are generally well adapted to the needs and relations of the Ruler and people. The loyalty of the latter to the former is generally a personal loyalty, which administrative efficiency, if carried out on lines unsuited to local conditions, would lessen or impair."

The Government of India realise that the special conditions of each State require special treatment and will be glad to receive and consider requests by individual Princes or Chiefs regarding any principles which they may wish to be adopted in the case of their own States or families. Due weight will be attached to wishes so expressed or to any written or verbal instructions left on record, but the Government of India on whom the final responsibility rests must reserve to themselves full freedom of action in dealing with such requests or instructions. Subject to the foregoing observations, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following general principles for the conduct of minority administrations. The announcement is subject to the reservation that the principles laid down will be liable to relaxation in individual cases where

special conditions may render their strict application inappropriate :—

Principles to be observed during minority administrations.

(1) The administration of a State during a minority should ordinarily be entrusted to a Council. In cases where the appointment of a Regent is in accordance with the custom of the State and a suitable person is available for nomination as Regent the Council should be styled a "Council of Regency," and should consist of three to five Indian Members under the presidency of the Regent. The Regent may be either a legitimate mother or widow or a near male relative of the late Ruler, provided that the latter was in the full confidence of the late Ruler at the time of his demise. Where no Regent is available, the Council should be styled a "Council of Administration," and should consist of three to five Indian Members presided over by an Indian administrator of proved experience of Indian States.

In the selection of the Councillors, local talent should be utilised to the utmost possible extent—preference being always given to persons with vested interests in the State so long as they possess the requisite qualifications.

Where local conditions appear to render it impossible for a Council to administer the State successfully, an officer borrowed from Government service may be appointed as Superintendent or Administrator of the State.

Where expressly desired by the late Ruler the minority administration should in important matters consult with Ruling Princes or Chiefs nominated by him for this purpose.

(2) Old traditions and customs of the State should be scrupulously observed and maintained.

[The word "customs" includes, among other things—

(a) the payment to the minor Prince or Chief and to members of his family

emanate from the Darbar, and grow up in harmony with the traditions of the State. Administrative efficiency is at no time the only or indeed the chief object to be kept in view. This should specially be borne in mind by officers charged temporarily with the administration of a State during a minority, whether they are in sole charge, or associated with a State Council. They occupy a position of peculiar trust, and should never forget that their primary duty is the conservation of the customs of the State. Abuses and corruption should be corrected as far as possible, but the general system of administration to which the Chief and the people have become accustomed should be unchanged in all essentials. The methods sanctioned by tradition in States are generally well adapted to the needs and relations of the Ruler and people. The loyalty of the latter to the former is generally a personal loyalty, which administrative efficiency, if carried out on lines unsuited to local conditions, would lessen or impair."

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(5) Treaty rights should be strictly upheld and measures involving any modification of existing treaties and engagements should be avoided. No alteration should be made affecting the recognized political status of fiefs under the suzerainty of a Darbar or their customary relations with the Ruler and his State.

(6) No jagirs or hereditary or personal honours and distinctions should be granted or promised on behalf of the State during the minority, nor should such jagirs, honours, etc., be confiscated except for disloyalty or gross misconduct. Customary jagirs and maintenance allowances granted by the late Ruler to members of the Ruling family and others should ordinarily be maintained, and no increase or decrease or new grant should be allowed except for special reasons and with the sanction of the Government of India or other political authority to whom this power may be delegated; such sanction would apply only to the period of the minority.

(7) Interference with the private property, estates, or establishments of members of the Ruling family should be avoided, and the customary and reasonable presents, easements, etc., to them and their dependents, should not ordinarily be curtailed.

(8) In States where a distinction is made between State and Privy Purse funds, the fixed Privy Purse allowance, if on a reasonable scale, should be paid by the State without reduction to the minor Ruler and kept in trust for him, together with the private property bequeathed to him by the late Ruler, until he attains majority. Expenditure from Privy Purse funds should be limited to the usual and customary items of expenditure.

(9) The sale of State jewellery during a minority should ordinarily be avoided. If such is found absolutely necessary to meet debts, great care should be taken in the selection of the articles to be sold, and the wishes of members of the Ruler's family should be consulted and respected.

on all occasions, of due consideration by all officers serving in the State ;

(b) the maintenance of the dignity of the minor Prince or Chief by the strict observance of the customary ceremonial honours and courtesies due to him by officers of the Imperial Government and by other Rulers ; and

(c) the performance on due date of religious ceremonies, festivals, and social observances, including the exchange of presents with other States.]

(3) The regulations and records embodying the established policy of the State should be carefully studied. Except in the case of obvious and unmistakeable abuses, radical changes (such as important constitutional reforms, alteration of the Court language or of the postal, taxation, or currency systems, &c.) should, as a general rule, be avoided. Any new measures adopted should, so far as circumstances permit, be grafted on and assimilated to existing institutions in the State, and should be so designed, introduced and carried into effect, that they can be continued by the regular administration after termination of the minority. Where any radical change, or any important measure which is contrary to the express wishes or policy of the late Ruler is proposed, the matter should be referred with full particulars to the Government of India for decision.

(4) For appointments in the State service local talent should be used wherever possible. Where local talent is not available, outsiders may be imported for special purposes, but these should be strictly required to conform to local conditions and customs and to show due respect to the members of the ruling family. When the services of outsiders are engaged, their deputation should ordinarily be liable to termination at the discretion of the Ruler after he receives his powers. Persons who are known to have been disloyal or obnoxious to the late Ruler or his family should not be appointed to State service during a minority.

the matter. As a general rule it is preferable that he should receive his education in India rather than in Europe.

(16) Care should be taken to maintain shooting preserves and the necessary establishment for their maintenance, where such exists. Shooting rules and restrictions observed in the time of the late Ruler should be strictly enforced.

(17) The Political Officer is answerable to the Government of India for the maintenance of these principles. The degree of supervision to be exercised by him will depend on the circumstances of each particular case.

APPENDIX TO PARAGRAPH 52.

Report of the Committee convened to consider the question of the education and training of Minor Rulers.

For purposes of this discussion we have assumed that ruling powers will ordinarily be assumed by the Minor Ruler at the age of 18 years.

2. As a diversity of opinion exists as to the desirability of the Minor Prince receiving any portion of his training in Europe, the Committee are not in a position to make any recommendations on the subject.

3. Without attempting to draw up a regular curriculum, which can be safely left to those responsible for the scholastic education of the young Prince, we wish to emphasize that his studies should take such form as may best develop his mental faculties, and that it is most essential that he should acquire such a thorough knowledge of the English language as will enable him to talk and read it, and express and record his thoughts in that language with facility. He must also of course be thoroughly at home in the vernacular of his State.

4. Where such vernacular is not that generally spoken in other parts of India a colloquial knowledge of Hindi or Urdu is desirable.

5. During the period of his early education the Tutor or Guardian should ordinarily reside

Proposals for such sales should be referred to Government and their sanction obtained before the proposal is carried out.

(10) No State territory or other immovable property should be exchanged, ceded, or sold during a minority.

(11) No permanent rights or privileges should be granted by the minority administration to jagirdars, officials or subjects of the State.

(12) No permanent or long-term commercial concessions or monopolies should ordinarily be granted to individuals or companies. It should, however, be borne in mind that neither individuals nor companies would be willing to sink any considerable capital sum in undertakings for short periods, and in each case, therefore, the rule must be applied cautiously with regard to the best interests of the State concerned, in order that the development of important and valuable industries may not be hindered.

(13) Expenditure on new palaces intended for a Ruler's own use should be avoided. Outlay on public works generally should be undertaken with due regard to economy and limited to necessary works. The expenditure should be so regulated as to come within the ordinary income of the year and to leave a substantial annual balance. Expenditure from surplus and reserve funds should be limited to really productive or protective works and should not be undertaken without careful examination and expert advice.

(14) Communication with the ladies of the palace should be conducted according to the custom of the State. Palace arrangements existing in the time of the late Ruler should not ordinarily be altered, and nothing should be done contrary to *zenana* etiquette and custom.

(15) The education and training of the young Ruler should be conducted
Vide Appendix attached. on the lines laid down in
 the report* of the Committee convened to consider.

7. The Minor Ruler should tour in his State and thus acquire knowledge of localities, and of the people inhabiting them, as also of the local landowners and jagirdars. He should be shown in the most practical manner how survey and settlement work is done, how *jamabandi* is carried out, revenue collected and village records kept. He can be shown selected fields, and have the cost of production, the value of the crop, the State demand, and the profit left to the cultivator, all explained to him. He can study the indebtedness of cultivators and the interest they have to pay, and other economic problems connected with the welfare of the village community. He can also be shown the work of District Offices and Tahsils and the tour can be utilized to afford opportunities for the Minor Ruler to acquire facility in replying to addresses.

8. While practical training in administrative work is going on, the Minor Prince should also study with his Tutor theoretical problems bearing on such State work. He should also study important questions of the day, History, especially of India and his own State, Biographies, English Literature, and healthy books of fiction. The study of the system of Parliamentary Government and of the British Government of India, etc., should also claim his attention. As the time draws near for the young Ruler to assume ruling powers, he should read up the correspondence between the British Government and the State and between the Ruler and his Ministers, and should study all the Treaties and Agreements between his State and the British Government. He should also attend meetings of the Council and take part in their deliberations.

9. The physical training including manly sports and games of the Minor Ruler is also of the highest importance and where possible his military training should be carried on in the State side by side with his administrative training.

10. Throughout the training of the Minor Ruler times should be fixed for him to meet his relations, and also for him to receive Nobles or others in audience in the presence of his Guardian.

11. Ordinarily it is not desirable that young Rulers should be absent from their States during the period of administrative training, except for necessary reasons or for a well-earned holiday.

12. Particular attention should be paid to the selection of a well qualified, conscientious and sympathetic Tutor or Guardian of suitable age. The Minor Ruler's relations or those responsible for his bringing up should nominate the Tutor or Guardian for the approval of the Government of India.

13. In the event of the Minor Ruler being sent to Europe for any part of his education, it is essential that the principles, recorded herein, regarding proper supervision and guardianship, should apply. It is generally desirable, where possible, that the Minor Ruler should be accompanied by one or more relations or Sirdars, who would keep him in touch with the customs and manners of his own people or that such other arrangements as are possible should be made with this object in view.

Cf. Cir. Nos. 1328
—1329-G., dated
11th June 1909.

53. In some cases Darbars are invited to supply statistical information for incorporation in statistics of the Empire published for the use of the general public and especially of the commercial community. If the supply of such information is a source of undue trouble to any Darbar, the Political Officer should himself prepare the best estimate possible (declaring it to be such) on such materials as may be available.

Foreign and Political Department
Resolution No.
2563-1161-Intl.,
dated 19th December 1922.

54. In supersession of previous instructions so far as they relate to the acquisition of residential property by Ruling Princes and Chiefs, their near relatives or the notables of their States the following procedure has been laid down by the Government of India on the subject:—

I. *Acquisition of residential property in certain towns and hill stations.*—
The previous consent of the Government of India or of the Local Government

Acquisition by Ruling Princes
and Chiefs of residential property
in British India.

concerned is required for the acquisition of residential property by Ruling Princes and Chiefs, their near relatives or the notables of their States, in the Presidency towns, Poona and the following hill stations* :—

Simla.	Mussoorie.
Shillong.	Landour.
Darjeeling.	Lansdowne.
Pachmarhi.	Nainital.
Murree.	Bhowali.
Dalhousie.	Almora.
Dharmsala.	Ranikhet.
Mahableshtar.	Any stations in the Nil-
Matheran.	giris or Palni Hills.

Such consent will, however, be subject in all cases to certain conditions. The following will always be required and it is left to the Government of Bombay to impose others in accordance with their previous practice in cases where they are concerned :—

- (i) No transfer of the property will be effected nor any incumbrance on it created without the previous consent of the Government of India or the Local Government concerned ;
- (ii) A responsible Agent will be appointed in the locality in which the property is situated, to answer the authorities in case of need ;
- (iii) The property will not be used without the previous consent of the Government of India or the Local Government concerned for purposes other than residential ; and

* The Government of India reserve to themselves direction to all to this list as may be necessary.

11. Ordinarily it is not desirable that young Rulers should be absent from their States during the period of administrative training, except for necessary reasons or for a well-earned holiday.

12. Particular attention should be paid to the selection of a well qualified, conscientious and sympathetic Tutor or Guardian of suitable age. The Minor Ruler's relations or those responsible for his bringing up should nominate the Tutor or Guardian for the approval of the Government of India.

13. In the event of the Minor Ruler being sent to Europe for any part of his education, it is essential that the principles, recorded herein, regarding proper supervision and guardianship, should apply. It is generally desirable, where possible, that the Minor Ruler should be accompanied by one or more relations or Sirdars, who would keep him in touch with the customs and manners of his own people or that such other arrangements as are possible should be made with this object in view.

Cf. Cir. Nos. 1328
—1329-G., dated
11th June 1909.

53. In some cases Darbars are invited to supply statistical information for incorporation in statistics of the Empire published for the use of the general public and especially of the commercial community. If the supply of such information is a source of undue trouble to any Darbar, the Political Officer should himself prepare the best estimate possible (declaring it to be such) on such materials as may be available.

Foreign and Political Department
Resolution No.
2563-1161-Intl.,
dated 19th December 1922.

54. In supersession of previous instructions so far as they relate to the acquisition of residential property by Ruling Princes and Chiefs, their near relatives or the notables of their States the following procedure has been laid down by the Government of India on the subject:—

I. *Acquisition of residential property in certain towns and hill stations.*—
The previous consent of the Government of India or of the Local Government

Acquisition by Ruling Princes
and Chiefs of residential property
in British India.

concerned is required for the acquisition of residential property by Ruling Princes and Chiefs, their near relatives or the notables of their States, in the Presidency towns, Poona and the following hill stations* :—

Simla.	Mussoorie.
Shillong.	Landour.
Darjeeling.	Lansdowne.
Pachmarhi.	Nainital.
Murree.	Bhowali.
Dalhousie.	Almora.
Dharmasala.	Ranikhet.
Mahableswar.	Any stations in the Nil-
Matheran.	giris or Palni Hills.

Such consent will, however, be subject in all cases to certain conditions. The following will always be required and it is left to the Government of Bombay to impose others in accordance with their previous practice in cases where they are concerned :—

(i) No transfer of the property will be effected nor any incumbrance on it created without the previous consent of the Government of India or the Local Government concerned ;

(ii) A responsible Agent will be appointed in the locality in which the property is situated, to answer the authorities in case of need ;

(iii) The property will not be used without the previous consent of the Government of India or the Local Government concerned for purposes other than residential ; and

* The Government of India reserve to themselves direction to add to this list as may be necessary.

Addendum to the "Manual of Instructions to Officers of the
Department of the Government of India".

No. 63.

Pages 68--69.

For paragraph 55 *substitute* the following :—

55. In supersession of previous instructions so far as they re-
Acquisition of non-resident- the acquisition of non-residential pr
ial property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs, their
by Ruling Princes and Chiefs. relatives or the notables of their Stat
following principles have been laid down by the Government of
on the subject :—

1. In view of the special position of Ruling Princes and Chie:
acquisition by them or their heirs-apparent of non-residential pr
in British India should be subject to the following terms and
tions :—

In this Resolution (a) "non-residential property" means
immovable property or interest in immovable property, which
required for the residence of a Ruling Prince or Chief or his heir-app.

(b) "The Local Government concerned" means the Local Gc
ment within whose jurisdiction the property is situate.

2. (1) A Ruling Prince or Chief or the heir-apparent of such R
Prince or Chief may acquire non-residential property in British I
either in his own name or in the name of any other person only
the consent of the Government of India or the Local Government
cerned. Such consent should ordinarily be obtained before the
quisition ; but when this course is impracticable, the consent shoul
obtained within a reasonable time after the acquisition.

(2) A Ruling Prince or Chief or the heir-apparent of such Ru
Prince or Chief desiring to transfer by way of mortgage any s
property in British India should obtain the previous consent of
Government of India or the Local Government concerned.

3. (1) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, a Rul
Prince or Chief may acquire non-residential property in British India

(a) for the purpose of providing for his younger sons or relativ
other than the heir-apparent,

(b) for religious or charitable purposes.

An acquisition under this paragraph should be communicated to ti
Government of India or the Local Government concerned immediate
after the completion of the transaction.

Corrigendum to the Manual of Instructions to Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India, 1924.

No. 39.

Pages 69-72.—For paragraph 56 substitute the following :—

56. The employment by Darbars of European British subjects, pensioners and aliens, other than those to whom the Foreign Service Rules apply, is governed by the following rules :—

I. The consent of the Government of India is required for the employment in Indian States of—

- (a) European British subjects on a salary exceeding Rs. 700 per mensem.

No. 78.

Pages 69-70.—In paragraph 56 for the existing clause I (b) substitute

- (b) Retired members of the Indian Civil Service,
- (c) Retired officers who have served in the Political Department of the Government of India.
regular forces, whose services are required in a military capacity.
- (d) Aliens (including Americans) in any capacity.

Proviso 1.—The Government of India should be informed as soon as possible of the engagement of European British subjects below the salary limit above specified. Such particulars as are available regarding these persons should be communicated at the same time.

Proviso 2.—In the case of European British subjects engaged outside India for employment in India on a salary not exceeding Rs. 200 per mensem (including due consideration for board and lodging whenever allowed) the consent of the Secretary of State for India should be obtained to the actual terms of the contracts proposed to be entered into with such persons before an appointment is made.

Proviso 3.—In the event of the officers described in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) above being subjects of the State concerned, the Government of India should be only informed before their actual employment.

II. In all cases where a retired officer of the Indian Political Department has been employed by an Indian State with the consent of the Government of India, no substantial change in the nature of his

duties should be made without the further consent of the Government of India.

III. In cases of emergency there is no objection to provisional appointments being made by Ruling Princes and Chiefs, subject to the subsequent consent of Government, which will be asked for as soon as possible.

IV. Subject to clause I above, there is no restriction on the employment in Indian States of Indian pensioners of all classes.

4. For the existing clause I. V substitute

"The consent of the Government of India will not be required in the case of the temporary engagement of professional people, such as barristers, doctors, nurses, etc., on payment of the usual fees, provided that the total period of such engagement, whether continuous or non-continuous, does not exceed three months."

in Central India.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

The Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

The Agent to the Governor-General in the Punjab States.

The Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.
The Resident in Kashmir.
The Resident at Gwalior.
The Political Officer in Sikkim.

in any capacity, of persons described in clause I (a) and (d), (read with proviso 1), in the Indian States under their political control, subject to the understanding that, in each case, before consent is accorded, full enquiry will be made as to the character and antecedents of the person whose services are proposed to be engaged. The question of the emoluments to be given in each case is left unreservedly to the discretion of the Darbars, and no further

Corrigendum to the Manual of Instructions to Officers of the Political Department, 1924.

No. 86.

Pages 69—72.—For paragraph 56 *substitute* the following :—

56. The following procedure is to be observed in regard to the employment in Indian States of European British subjects, Government pensioners, Aliens, etc :—

I. The consent of the Crown Representative is required for the employment in India States of—

(a) European British subjects on a salary exceeding Rs. 700 per mensem ;

(b) Retired members of the Indian Civil Service ;

(c) Retired officers of the Indian Political Service ;

(d) Retired military officers, whether European British subjects or Indians, who have held the King's Commission in the regular forces, whose services are required in a military capacity :

(e) Aliens (including Americans) in any capacity.

Proviso 1.—The Crown Representative should be informed as soon as possible of the engagement of European British subjects below the salary limit above specified. Such particulars as are available regarding these persons should be communicated at the same time.

Proviso 2.—In the case of European British subjects engaged outside India for employment in India, on a salary not exceeding Rs. 200 per mensem (including due consideration for board and lodging whenever allowed) the consent of the Secretary of State for India should be obtained to the actual terms of the contracts proposed to be entered into with such persons before an appointment is made.

Proviso 3.—In the event of the officers described in sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) above being subjects of the State concerned it is only necessary to inform the Crown Representative before their actual employment.

II. In all cases where a retired officer of the Indian Political Service has been employed by an Indian State with the consent of the Crown Representative, no substantial change in the nature of his duties should be made without the further consent of the Crown Representative.

III. In cases of emergency there is no objection to provisional appointments being made by Ruling Princes and Chiefs, subject to the subsequent consent of the Crown Representative, which will be asked for as soon as possible.

IV. Subject to clause I above, there is no restriction on the employment in Indian States of Indian pensioners of all classes.

V. The consent of the Crown Representative will not be required in the case of the temporary engagement of professional people, such as barristers, doctors, nurses, etc., on payment of the usual fees, provided that the total period of such engagement, whether continuous or non-continuous, does not exceed three months.

2. The authorities noted in the margin have the power of sanctioning the employment, in any capacity, of persons described in clause I (a) and (e), (read with proviso 1), in the Indian States with which they are in political relations, subject to the understanding that, in each case, before sanction is accorded, full enquiry will be made into the character and antecedents of the person whose services a Darbar may propose to engage. The question of the emoluments to be given in each case is left unreservedly to the discretion of Darbars, and no further sanction is needed for the extension of the period of engagement of any such person,

H. E. the Governor of the N.-W. F. P.
 H. E. the Governor of Assam.
 The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.
 The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.
 The Hon'ble the Resident for Central India.
 The Hon'ble the Resident in Baluchistan.
 The Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana.
 The Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India.
 The Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States.
 The Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States.
 The Resident in Kashmir.
 The Resident at Gwalior and Political Agent for the States of Rampur and Benares.
 The Resident for the Madras States.
 The Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.
 The Resident for the Eastern States.
 The Political Officer in Sikkim.

(The general policy of the Govt. of India in the matter is at present under revision).

Employment by Darbars of Government servants, Government pensioners, and foreigners.

(a) Persons, whether Europeans or Indians, who are in the service of Government.

(c) All persons (other than Indians or statutory natives of India) who are not in the service of Government.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Resident in Mysore.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

The Resident at Baroda.

The Resident in Kashmir.

The Political Officer in Sikkim.

† The Resident at Gwalior.

† The Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.

cases in which, under the rules referred to, the

*This does not apply in the case of Simla. Any question of the purchase of property by a Prince or Chief in Simla should be referred or the orders of the Govt. of India.

† For. and Pol.
Dept. letter No.
3345-Est. B., dated
1st Dec. 1921.

* The Agent to the Governor-General Madras State.

Life - Adventure M. P.

* F.H.P. Edm. H. Ac.

sanction of the Government of India is required, applications should, after the preliminary details have been arranged, be submitted by the Local Administration or Political Officer concerned, to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department. When an officer's transfer to Foreign Service for a stated term has been sanctioned by the Government of India, any extension of such employment may be sanctioned by the Local Government under whose orders he served prior to his transfer, without further reference to the Government of India, provided that no change is made in the conditions of his employment which would otherwise require the sanction of the Government of India.

No officer lent on Foreign Service conditions

No. 23.

Page 70.—Insert the word "previous"* before the word "sanction" occurring in the penultimate line of paragraph 56 (i).

*File No. 288-P. of 1926-27.

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... period after his retirement from the service of Government, any member of the Indian Civil Service, or any person who has held an appointment usually reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service. If on the expiry of the stated term it is desired to retain the services of any such person for a further period, the sanction of the Governor-General in Council must be obtained to such extension.

- (ii) The employment of Europeans and Indians, who are in receipt of pensions from Government and who do not fall within class (i) described above, is governed by the rules which obtain in the case of Europeans who are not in the service of Government (*cf.* following paragraph); but the enquiry prescribed in that paragraph may be dispensed with if not considered necessary, and no sanction is

required to the employment of Indian pensioners as sepoys, menials or in any purely ministerial capacity.

(iii) The Local Governments cited in the margin may delegate to Political Officers under their control, the power to sanction the employment by Darbars of persons who are in receipt of Government pensions, except any member of the Indian Civil Service or any person who has held an appointment usually reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service.

The Government of Madras.
The Government of Bombay.
The Government of Bengal.
The Government of the United Provinces.
The Government of the Punjab.
The Government of Burma.
The Government of Bihar and Orissa.
The Government of the Central Provinces.
The Government of Assam.

For. and Pol. Dept. Resolution No. 1516-Est. B., dated 17th Sep. 1917.

Officials to whom such powers are delegated should satisfy themselves in each case, before sanction is accorded, that full enquiry has been made into the character and antecedents of the person whose services it is proposed to engage.

The consent of the Government of India is necessary to the employment by a Darbar of a retired British officer of the Army as Military Adviser of the State Forces.

For. and Pol. Dept. letter No. 617-Intl., dated 6th March 1922.

All Local Governments and Administrations and the Political Officers named on the margin have the power of sanctioning the employment, in any capacity, of persons described in class (c). in the Indian States within their political charge, subject to the understanding that, in each case, before sanction is accorded, full enquiry will be made into the character and antecedents of the person whose services a Darbar may propose to engage. The

The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
The Resident at Baroda.
The Resident in Kashmir.
* The Resident at Gwalior.
* The Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.
* The Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States.

* For. and Pol. Dept. letter No. 3345-Est. B., dated 1st Dec. 1921.

question of the emoluments to be given in such cases is left unreservedly to the discretion of Darbars, and no further sanction is needed for the extension of the period of engagement of any such person, provided that no change is made in the nature of his employment.

This regulation applies also to the employment of such persons in Indian States by Companies in which the Darbar concerned is interested.

*Cf. For. Dept.
Cir. No. 1255-I.B.,
dated 26th March
1906, and No. 4226-
I.B., dated 2nd
Dec. 1908.*

57. Heads of British Departments and British Inspecting Officers are not authorised to tour in a public capacity in State territory or to criticise officially the administrative arrangements found therein, except with the authority of the head of the Local * Administration, which should be granted only with the special permission of the Darbar concerned, or at their express invitation. In all such cases the greatest care should be exercised in ascertaining that the proposal is not in any way distasteful to the Darbars.

The foregoing rules do not apply to tours or visits undertaken in connection with the business of an Imperial Department which, as such, has establishments of its own within the boundaries of an Indian State. Nor does it apply to :--

- (a) Any visits, whatever the object, occasioned by some emergency when the delay involved by a reference to the Local Administration would be to the public inconvenience or disadvantage;
- (b) Visits connected with criminal investigations.

In such instances, it is sufficient if the previous approval of the Political Officer attached to the State is obtained.

* Including the Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore, the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India, the Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province, the Agents to the Governor-General, Punjab and Madras States, and the Residents, Gwalior, Baroda and Kashmir.

CHAPTER VII.

Extradition.

58. In all cases of extradition from British India to State territory, Political Officers should be guided by the Extradition Act, 1903, and the Rules framed thereunder. The Act and Rules contain provisions for giving effect to extradition treaties where these exist.

59. The following are the rules made by the Governor-General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and by section 22 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903):—

For. Dept. Notfn.
No. 1862-I.A.,
dated 13th May
1904, No. 3472-I.C.,
dated 28th Aug.
1908.

- (1) The Political Agent shall not issue a warrant under section 7 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), in any case which is provided for by Treaty, if the State concerned has expressly stated that it desires to abide by the procedure of the Treaty, nor in any case in which a requisition for surrender has been made by, or on behalf of, the State under section 9 of the said Act.
- (2) The Political Agent shall not issue a warrant under section 7 of the said Act except on a request preferred to him in writing either by, or by the authority of, the person for the time being administering the Executive Government of the State for which he is a Political Agent, or by any Court within such State which has been specified in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or by the Governor of Madras or Bombay in Council, as the case may be, by notification in the official "Gazette."
- (3) If the accused person is a British subject, the Political Agent shall, before issuing a warrant under section 7 of the said Act,

consider whether he ought not to certify the case as one suitable for trial in British India, and he shall, instead of issuing such a warrant, so certify the case, if he is satisfied that the interests of justice and the convenience of witnesses can be better served by the trial being held in British India.

Cf. For. Dept.
Notifn. No. 823-D.,
dated 25th March
1913.

(4) The Political Agent shall, in all cases before issuing a warrant under section 7 of the said Act, satisfy himself by preliminary enquiry that there is a *prima facie* case against the accused person.

(5) The Political Agent shall, before issuing a warrant under section 7 of the said Act, decide whether the warrant shall provide for the delivery of the accused persons—

(a) To the Political Agent or to a British officer subordinate to the Political Agent with a view to his trial by the Political Agent, or

(b) To an authority of the State with a view to his trial by the State Courts.

Before coming to a decision the Political Agent shall take the following matters into consideration :—

- (i) The nature of the offence charged ;
- (ii) The delay and trouble involved in bringing the accused person before himself ;
- (iii) The judicial qualifications of the Courts of the State ;
- (iv) Whether the accused person is a British subject or not, and if he is a British (other than European British) subject whether the Courts of the State, either by custom or by recognition, try such British subjects surrendered to them ; and
- (v) Whether the Courts of the State have, by custom or by recognition, power to inflict the punishment which may be inflicted under the Indian Penal Code for an

offence similar to that with which the accused person is charged.

- (6) Notwithstanding anything in rule 5, the Political Agent shall make the warrant provide for the delivery of the accused persons to himself (or to an officer subordinate to himself), or to an authority of the State concerned, as the case may be, if he is generally or specially instructed by the Governor-General in Council to try an accused person himself or to make him over for trial to the proper Court of such State.
- (7) In the case of an accused person made over for trial to the Court of the State the Political Agent shall satisfy himself that the accused receives a fair trial, and that the punishment inflicted on conviction is not excessive or barbarous; and, if he is not so satisfied, he shall demand the restoration of the prisoner to his custody, pending the orders of the Governor-General in Council.
- (8) Accused persons arrested in British India on warrants issued under section 7 or section 9 of the said Act shall be treated as far as possible in the same way as persons under trial in British India.
- (9) A person sentenced to imprisonment by a Political Agent shall, if a British subject, be conveyed to the most convenient prison under British administration, and shall there be dealt with as though he had been sentenced under the local law;

Provided always that this rule shall not be construed so as to give such person any right of appeal other than that allowed by the rules for the time being in force for regulating appeals from the decisions of the Political Agent.

- (10) Nothing in these rules shall be held to apply to areas in Indian States under British jurisdiction, in which the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), is in force.

Cf. For. Dept.
Cir. No. 2329-
2330-I.C., dated
22nd June 1907.

60. While section 7 of the Indian Extradition Act authorises a Political Agent to issue his warrant only in respect of an offence described in the First Schedule to the Act there is no such limitation to proceedings under section 9 of the Act. When a Darbar makes an application for the surrender of a criminal, it does not necessarily distinguish between an application for the issue of a warrant under section 7 and for surrender under section 9 of the Act. Action under the latter section should not be taken unless it is specifically pressed for. Accordingly, when the application is for the surrender of a person accused of a non-extradition offence, the Political Officer receiving the requisition should first point out that the issue of a warrant under section 7 of the Act is impracticable. Should the Darbar notwithstanding express a desire to proceed by way of section 9, the Political Agent should forward the requisition for the orders of the Local Government having jurisdiction over the place where the offender is supposed to be, or in special cases, if the Darbar so desire, for the orders of the Government of India. In order to assist the Government concerned in arriving at a decision he should further submit with the requisition a report on the circumstances of the case and his own recommendation as to whether the Darbar's request should be granted or refused.

61. Under section 54 (seventhly) of the Code of Criminal Procedure any Police Officer may arrest without warrant any person who has been concerned in, or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in, any act committed at any place out of British India which,

Arrest of absconding offenders
in British India in advance of pro-
ceedings under Act XV of 1903.

if committed in British India, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any law relating to extradition or under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, or otherwise, liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in British India.

It is open to Political Officers at their discretion to take steps by telegraph or otherwise to secure the arrest of offenders under these powers in advance of the issue of a formal warrant under section 7 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903.

62. The Indian Extradition Act and the Rules thereunder have, as such,

Extradition from State territory to British India. no application to extradition from State territory.

But subject to exceptions based on local customs, applications to a Darbar for extradition should ordinarily be restricted to, and may ordinarily include, cases in which the alleged offence is one constituting an extradition offence under treaty with the State concerned or within the meaning of the British Indian Act; though in special cases a Political Officer, when moved thereto, may at his discretion request extradition for any other offence in the same way as it is open to a Darbar to do so under section 9 of the British Indian Act in the converse case.

It should not be forgotten in the case of States having extradition treaties, that though neither party to a treaty may do less than is enjoined thereby, either party may do more. The Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act is more extended than that annexed to most of the extradition treaties with Darbars and thus places the Political Agent in a position to procure for a Darbar extradition from British India in respect of offences not included in the treaty with the particular Darbar. Where a Darbar avails itself of the extended facilities thus provided by the British Indian Act, there is no need for hesitation in forwarding to it applications for extradition in respect of any offence included in the Schedule to the Act though it may not appear in that annexed to the treaty.

Cf. For. Dept.
letter to the Agent
to the Govr.-Genl.
in Central India,
No. 3087-I., dated
9th Sept. 1885, and
For. Dept. Cir. to
other Local Admin-
istrations, No.
2332-I., dated 11th
June 1889.

63. The offence of desertion from the Imperial Army is one in respect of which application for surrender should be made in all cases.

Cf. For. Dept.
Cir. No. 3323-
I.A., dated 2nd
Sept. 1901.

64. The fact that an accused person is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment in State territory need not necessarily constitute an objection to application for his surrender by the Darbar, should the public interest appear to justify it and if there are no political difficulties involved. In deciding whether an application should or should not be made for surrender in such cases Political Officers should be guided by the particular circumstances, regard being had to the nature of the offence for which the offender is undergoing imprisonment in the Indian State, the nature of the offence for which surrender is sought, and the probability or otherwise of his being convicted for such offence.

65. When a Political Officer receives from a proper authority in British India a requisition for the extradition of an alleged offender supposed to have taken refuge in State territory, he should first see that the requisition is accompanied by *primâ facie* evidence recorded on oath by a Magistrate and that the alleged offence is one for which extradition may properly be asked, having regard to the principles stated in the preceding paragraphs. If in his opinion both these conditions are satisfied, he should transmit the application and its accompaniments to the Darbar. If he finds that the *primâ facie* evidence has been omitted or has not been recorded in due form or that the offence is one for which it is not incumbent on the Darbar under treaty or otherwise to grant extradition and in respect of which

it would be inadvisable to request surrender as a matter of comity, then he should return the requisition to the authority in British India with a statement of his reasons for non-compliance.

66. When a Political Officer receives from a proper authority in British India a mere application for arrest accompanied by a statement of the information on which the request is made, the request should ordinarily be transmitted to the Darbar, the British Indian authority being simultaneously asked to forward at the earliest possible date the formal application for extradition accompanied by the usual *prima facie* case. In the event of undue delay in the arrival of such formal application, Political Officers should bear in mind that the ordinary limit of detention in similar cases in British India is two months [*vide* section 10 (3) of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903].

67. In some cases special arrangements have been made to regulate interstate extradition. Where no such arrangement exists all that one Darbar can reasonably demand from another and all that the Paramount Power can be expected to assist in obtaining, is such co-operation as may be consistent with the principles of comity applied with due regard to the particular circumstances of the two States concerned. Applications for interstate extradition should ordinarily be accompanied by *prima facie* evidence of the offence charged, whether the accused be a subject of the State asking extradition or not.

Cf. For. Dept. letter to Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Central India, No. 324-I., dated 9th Feb. 1883.

68. As regards the part which Political Officers should take in negotiations for interstate extradition, no absolute rule can be laid down. But ordinarily Political Officers when transmitting such applications for extradition should observe a neutral attitude and should be careful not to carry intervention further than is

Cf. For. Dept.
letter to the Agent
to the Govr.-Genl.
in Central India,
No. 3087-I., dated
9th Sept. 1885, and
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it would be inadvisable to request surrender as a matter of comity, then he should return the requisition to the authority in British India with a statement of his reasons for non-compliance.

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Cf. For. Dept. letter to Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Central India, No. 324-I., dated 9th Feb. 1883.

68. As regards the part which Political Officers should take in negotiations for interstate extradition, no absolute rule can be laid down. But ordinarily Political Officers when transmitting such applications for extradition should observe a neutral attitude and should be careful not to carry intervention further than is

Attitude of Political Officers in regard to interstate extradition.

really necessary. As a general rule, they should refrain from certifying a suspected offender to be *primâ facie* guilty, and should merely transmit a statement of the case with the application for surrender after seeing that there is nothing repugnant to justice or public policy in the application. Cases may occur in which a Political Officer at his discretion may give his *imprimatur* to an application for extradition, but any reasonable request for further information by the State from which extradition is demanded should invariably be supported.

CHAPTER VIII.

Certain matters affecting the administration of justice.

69. All European British subjects are liable to Courts of British India for offences against British Indian law committed by them in Indian States ; and the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over such persons by Indian States is subject to the control of the Government of India.

Jurisdiction over European British subjects in State territory.

70. Europeans and Americans not being British subjects are in a different position from European British subjects in that they are not liable to the Courts of British India for offences committed in Indian State territory. But the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over such persons by Indian States is none the less subject to the control of the Government of India. Except in cases which can properly be disposed of under arrangements already approved, the orders of the Government of India should be taken in each case as to the procedure proposed.

Jurisdiction over Europeans and Americans in State territory.

71. By the law of British India all Indian subjects of His Majesty and all servants of the King, whether British subjects or not, are amenable to British Indian jurisdiction for crime committed in the territories of an Indian State. The extent to which this jurisdiction should be exercised must depend on treaties, engagements, local practice, the conditions of each State, and the circumstances of each case. Where jurisdiction is left with the Darbar Courts, there is a right of representation to the Political Agent, who should not however interfere save in special circumstances.

Jurisdiction over Indian British subjects in State territory.

72. The following rules relate to jurisdiction by Indian States over Indian officers and soldiers of the Indian Army.

Jurisdiction over Indian officers and soldiers of the Indian Army in State territory.

Cf. For. Dept.
Cir. Nos. 215-2126-
I., dated 26th May
1892.

Letter to Resi-
dent at Hyderabad
No. 1955-I., dated
9th June 1894.

Cir. No. 3357-I.
A., dated 9th Sept.
1904.

No. 3417-I.B.,
dated 16th Aug.
1906.

Letter to Resi-
dent at Hyderabad
No. 1110-I.B.,
dated 23rd March
1907.

Except where further jurisdiction may be specially conceded, the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by the Courts of Indian States over Indian officers and soldiers of the Indian Army is limited to the case of such an officer or soldier who, while on leave in the State, commits an offence which renders him subject to arrest or who, while on leave in the State, is arrested for an offence committed by him in the State on some previous occasion whether during leave or otherwise, provided that it be not one which was committed while on duty and in respect of which he has been tried and either acquitted or punished by the British authorities.

An Indian officer or soldier of the Indian Army who, otherwise than while on leave, commits any kind of offence within the territories of an Indian State is not amenable to the jurisdiction of the State Courts except with the consent of the Government of India.

When, however, such an officer or soldier while not on leave, commits within an Indian State an offence in respect of which he is liable by the law of the State to arrest, he may be arrested by State authority, provided that the circumstances are not such as to allow of immediate arrest by the military authorities. But the offender in such case should be handed over forthwith to the nearest military authority.

F. and P. Dept.
letter to the A. G.
G., Punjab States,
No. 2522-934-Int.,
dated 13th Dec.
1922.

The rule applies to all soldiers of the Indian Army, whether they are or are not British Indian subjects.

Should the Political Officer for the State consider it desirable, for any special reason, that the offender should be tried by the Darbar Courts, he may request the military authorities either to deliver the accused to the Darbar for trial or to postpone proceedings pending a reference to the Governor-General in Council. The military authorities, on receiving such a request should either deliver over the offender or forthwith refer the question as to the Court before which the proceedings are to be instituted for the decision of the Governor-General in Council.

In order to promote the ends of justice and to meet the convenience of Darbar officials or subjects whose attendance may be necessary at the trial of an Indian officer or soldier of the Indian Army who may have committed an offence within the territories of an Indian State, the military authorities will arrange that in such cases, whenever the exigencies of military service permit, the offender shall be tried at the cantonment nearest to the place where the offence was committed.

73. In order that the military authorities may have early and accurate information of criminal proceedings taken in Indian States against Indian officers, Indian soldiers, and enrolled and attested followers of His Majesty's Army, arrangements should be made, whenever any one of the above is arrested under the orders of any Court of an Indian State, to secure the supply of prompt information to the military authorities. A further report should follow in the event of such arrest resulting in imprisonment.

Cf. For. Dept. Cir. No. 1779-I.A., dated 28th June 1898.
For. Dep. Cir. No. 681-I.B., dated 7th April 1910.

Criminal proceedings against enrolled and attested followers of His Majesty's Army.

74. No provision of law exists by which the attendance of British subjects can be enforced for the purpose of giving evidence before a Darbar Court. If the evidence of such persons is wanted by any such Court, they may be invited to attend at the time and place fixed; but if they fail to do so, the only course left is for the Court to get their evidence taken on commission. As regards the issue of commissions in civil cases, reference should be made to Part III of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; in respect of commissions issued by Criminal Courts outside British India, reference should be made to section 21 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903.

Attendance of British subjects as witnesses before Darbar Courts and issue of commissions for the examination of such witnesses.

75. For the converse case of commissions issued by Courts in British India for the examination of witnesses in Indian State

Commissions issued by Courts in British India for examination of witnesses in State territory.

territory, reference should be made to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, Order XXVI, and to Chapter XL of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Cf. For. Dept.
Cir. No. 25-I.A.,
dated 3rd Jan.
1902.

In executing commissions received under section 503 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Political officers should be careful to observe the provisions of the law strictly and should note *inter alia* that though the law authorises delegation to a subordinate officer invested with powers not less than those exercised by a Magistrate of the first class in British India, there is no authority for making over the commission for execution by a Magistrate subordinate to a Durbar; secondly, that the evidence should be recorded in the manner prescribed by Chapter XXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the hearing of warrant cases.

76. Section 44 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, provides for the execution in British India of the decrees of certain Civil or Revenue Courts situate in the territories of an Indian State, as if they had been passed by the Courts of British India.

Where Courts of Indian States are notified under this section, it is the practice for the State concerned to reciprocate in the execution of decrees of British Courts.

Where a decree has been passed by an Indian State Court not notified under section 44 of the Code, it is open to the decree-holder to seek a fresh decree in a British Court on the basis of the decree of the Indian State Court. Reference may be made in this connection to sections 13 and 14 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Conversely, in any case in which an Indian State Court is not prepared to execute a British Indian decree as such, it is open to the holder of such a decree to seek a fresh decree in the Indian State Court on the basis of the British Indian decree.

Save in very exceptional circumstances Political Officers should not lend their official support in any way to such applications.

77. Permission to sue a Ruling Prince or Chief in the Courts of British India can only be given under

Suits against Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

the conditions stated in section 86 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Save only in very exceptional circumstances, Political Officers should decline to make representations to a Darbar on behalf of any person having a pecuniary claim against a Ruling Prince or Chief.

78. The Code of Civil Procedure makes provision in Order V for the service in certain cases in Indian States of summonses issued by Civil Courts in British India.

79. By sections 15 and 18 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, officers in charge of prisons outside the Presidency towns are authorised to give effect to certain sentences passed by certain specified Courts or tribunals in the territories of Indian States.

80. Subject to such special exceptions as may be authorised by the Government of India on the ground of the poverty of a particular State or for other sufficient cause, when a prisoner is convicted by a British officer, or by a Court of which a British officer is one of the presiding Judges, of an offence or offences committed within the jurisdiction of an Indian State the charge for his maintenance, if he is sentenced to imprisonment and undergoes such sentence in a British gaol, shall be borne by the State in which the offence was committed.

Cf. For. Dept. Resoln. No. 3384-I, dated 10th Oct. 1890.

Exception.—No claim will be made upon an Indian State for the maintenance of a prisoner convicted of an offence or offences within its jurisdiction; when such prisoner is a British subject for whose trial in British territory a Political Officer has given a certificate under section 188 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or is a Government servant who has committed an offence in respect of his duties as such and in his official capacity.

Note.—When a concurrent sentence is passed for two or more offences committed within the jurisdic-

tion of different Indian States, the liability for the prisoner's maintenance will ordinarily rest with that State within whose jurisdiction the first in date of such offences was committed. But it will be within the discretion of the Court passing the sentence in any particular case, for special and sufficient cause to be recorded in writing, to charge the whole or any part of the cost of the prisoner's maintenance to any State within whose jurisdiction an offence other than the first offence of which he has been convicted, has been committed.

When a prisoner is separately sentenced for two or more offences committed within the jurisdiction of different Indian States, the liability for his maintenance will follow the ordinary rules.

Home Dept. Circular No. 182, dated 27th May 1918, and For. & Pol. Dept. circular endt. No. 1175-Est.A., dated 1st June 1918.

81. The following instructions are for the guidance of medical officers:—

(i) If a medical officer in Government employ is approached by a private party with a view to giving expert evidence in a case in which he has not been professionally engaged, he shall, if it be a matter that is, or is likely to be, in issue in criminal proceedings, or if it be a civil suit to which Government is a party, refuse to give any opinion, and shall confine himself to informing the private party that he will be prepared to give evidence provided that a summons is sent to him from the court concerned.

(ii) If in the circumstances contemplated by subparagraph (i) he receives a summons to attend a court he shall, without delay, intimate the fact to the principal local medical authority; or where he himself occupies that position, to the local political authority.

(iii) If he gives expert evidence in any criminal case or in any civil suit in which Government is interested, and in which he has not been summoned at the instance of the Crown, he shall report the fact to the officer mentioned in clause (ii) above and furnish him with a statement of all fees and expenses and all other remuneration which he has received in respect of the matter, including therein all fees paid for a preliminary opinion.

CHAPTER IX.

The Armed Forces of Indian States.

82. The Government of India require an annual return to be submitted by the 15th February of each year showing the military forces of each Indian State in the form given in Appendix V. The figures in this return should be tabulated by Political Officers on the basis of information which it is the practice for Darbars to supply, and Political Officers should report, as far as from their own observation they are able to do so, upon the value of the troops entered in the returns (other than the troops shewn in the Indian State Forces Army List) and the nature and condition of their arms and equipment.

Cf. For. Dept. Cir. No. 119-P., dated 15th Jan. 1878.
No. 3030-I., dated 26th July 1886.
No. 2431-I., dated 14th July 1893.
No. 369-I., dated 25th Jan. 1896.
No. 3201-I. A., dated 29th Aug. 1904.
No. 114-I.A., dated 9th Jan. 1905.
No. 3665-I.A., dated 8th Sept. 1905.
No. 873-872-I., dated 31st May 1923.

In classifying guns as serviceable or unserviceable for the purposes of this return, the criterion should be whether or not they are capable of firing shot.

The return should be submitted through the usual channel and a copy of it should be forwarded direct to the Chief of the Staff at the same time as the original is sent to the Foreign and Political Department.

83. Ordnance stores required by Indian States should be obtained through the Government of India and such stores procured in this way are exempted from customs duties. Any request to obtain such stores otherwise should be referred for the orders of the Government of India.

** Cf. For. Dept. Cir. Nos. 2105-2107 I.C., dated 8th June 1907.*
For. & Pol. Dept. Cir. No. 1408-I., dated 8th Apl. 1924.
† Cf. For. Dept. Cir. No. 3692-I.A., dated 11th Sept. 1905.

Arms of precision or rapid fire are not ordinarily supplied to the military forces of Indian States except when they have been re-organised in accordance with the scheme sanctioned in January 1921. The armament of the police of Indian States with 303 single loading rifles is permitted on a scale which is fixed on the merits of each case. In most States the police are armed with smooth bore weapons.

‡ For. & Pol. Dept. Cir. No. 42-44-I.B., dated 5th Jan. 1921.
§ For. & Pol. Dept. Cir. No. 1034-104-Int. dated 8th May 22.

For. & Pol Dept.
Cir. No. 691—104-I.,
dated 30th April
1923.

The return to arsenal of old arms which are of little or no effective value is not ordinarily required. When applications for the re-armament of the irregular forces and police with .303 rifles or other weapons are forwarded, the types of arms in the possession of the State and the date of their purchase or supply should be reported to enable a decision to be arrived at as to whether the return to arsenal by the State of a corresponding number of old weapons will be necessary.

Army Dept.
letter to the Chief of
the Genl. Staff No.
13677-I. (C. G. S.—
M. O.-1), dated
18th September
1922.

States are allowed the scrap value for all old guns (ordnance), whether originally supplied by Government or not, which are returned to arsenal in exchange for new guns supplied by Government, provided such scrap value does not exceed the value of the equipment issued.

Cf. For. Dept.
Cir. No. 3588-I.B.,
dated 5th Sept.
1905.

Indents for ammunition required by Indian States for .303 single loading rifles, smooth-bore and muzzle loading rifled arms and pistols may be forwarded by

For. & Pol. Cir.
No. 1034—104-Int.
dated 8th May
1922.

Political Officers direct to the arsenal, which serves the military station nearest to the point at which the ammunition is required, subject in the case of ball

For. Dept. Cir.
letter No. 4976-
I.A., dated the
17th Dec. 1906.

ammunition to a limit of forty rounds *per annum* for each small arm, and of thirty rounds for each pistol *per annum*, and without limit in the case of

For. Dept. Cir.
No. 2089-I.A.,
dated the 26th
Oct. 1910.

buckshot and blank ammunition. The same procedure also holds in respect of blank ammunition for smooth-bore cannon.

For. and Pol.
Dept. Cir. No.
2334-I.B., dated
the 26th July
1918.

For. and Pol.
Dept. Cir. No.
2235-2236-I.B.,
dated the 26th
April 1919.

The Political Officer before forwarding the indent should satisfy himself that the blank ammunition to be replaced has been actually or nearly expended.

Cf. For. Dept.
Cir. No. 1705-I.A.,
dated 24th Aug.
1910.

The fresh supply of ball ammunition for small arms is conditional on the return to the arsenal of an equal number of fired cases, but this condition

may be relaxed at the outset by Political Officers on the understanding that when the system has become generally understood the rule will only be relaxed in special cases.

For. & Pol. Cir.
No. 1034—104-
Int., dated 8th May
1922.

84. The authority for the issue of small arms to an Indian State is sufficient authority for their repair, on payment, either—

Army. Dept. No.
970-D., dated 16th
April 1910.

(a) By recall to the arsenal for repair and replacement of all unserviceable or lost components, or

(b) If the repair is undertaken by the State itself, by the issue of components as necessary to replace unserviceable or damaged parts.

In the case of the latter the more important of the unserviceable components should be returned to the arsenal and the issue of components in replacement of unserviceable, lost or damaged ones should be made on indents submitted through the Political Agent.

85. All applications for arms, ammunition and ordnance stores for Indian States should state the degree of urgency, the address of the consignee, the route to be adopted, and whether they should be despatched by passenger or goods train. Similar information should also be included in all demands preferred to Arsenals direct.

Cf. For. Dept.
Cir. letter No. 818-
I.A., dated 25th
April 1911. No.
D-2304-I, dated 6th
December 1923.

86. Annual returns are required by the Government of India of arms and ammunition imported into Indian States under licenses issued during the year whether by Political Officers or by any other competent authority. The return should be made in the form given in Appendix IV and

Returns of arms and ammunition exported into State territory.

Cf. For. Dept.
Cir. No. 3762-I.
dated 6th Nov.
1885.

No. 148-I., dated
14th Jan. 1886.

No. 3501-I., dated
28th Sept.
1886.

No. 505-I., dated
6th Sept. 1889.

No. 242-I., dated
18th Jan. 1892.

No. 3635-I.A.,
dated 12th July

1897. should show arms and ammunition of all kinds including those supplied from Government arsenals, distinguishing wherever possible between consignments intended for the Ruling Prince or Chief and other exports. It should be prepared for the year ending 31st December, and should be submitted through the usual channel so as to reach the Foreign and Political Department not later than the 1st April following.

No. 39 2-I.A.,
dated 6th Sept.
1900.
Nos. 1711-1757-
I.A., dated 12th
May 1905.
No. 3588-I.B.,
dated 5th Sept.
1905.

87. In respect of all transactions involving the importation of arms, ammunition, or the machinery for their manufacture

Indian Arms Act as affecting State territory.

into British India or their exportation thence into an Indian State, it is necessary to comply with the provisions of the law of British India on the subject as contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the rules issued thereunder. The latter are from time to time published in consolidated form as amended up to date. Copies of this publication may be had on application to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

For the law applicable to British administered areas in Indian States, reference should be made to the volumes of British Enactments in force in Indian States.

Cf. For. Dept.
Cir. No. 273-I.,
dated 8th July
1889.

88. Before issuing licenses for the export of arms into Indian States or before granting certificates of consent to the issue of

Caution required in grant of licenses to export arms into State territory.

such licenses by any other authority, Political Officers should ordinarily satisfy themselves that the arms are actually required for the personal use of some responsible and respectable person who would be entitled to possess them under the Arms Act Rules if he were in British India. This rule does not apply in respect of exports to British administered areas in which the institution of a regular system of control over transactions in arms has made the precaution unnecessary.

Cf. For. Dept.
endt. No. 730-G.,
dated 18th April
1910, forwarding C.
and I. Dept. letter
No. 2609-2613-5.,
dated 7th April
1910.

89. The provisos to Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), provide for a refund or remission, as the

Refund or remission of differential duty on arms in certain cases.

chaser or the person for whom the purchase is made is either a European whose identity is at all doubtful, or a non-European, a reference should be made to, and no refund granted except on the recommendation of, the local Political authority.

- (c) All cases which do not fall within the scope of the instructions in (a) and (b) above, but in which the grant of a refund of differential duty is recommended for any special reasons, should be submitted for the orders of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department through the Local Government or Local Administration concerned.

As regards the courtesy certificates referred to in (a) and (b) above, Political Officers to whom applications for such certificates may be made should be careful not to grant certificates except in cases which are covered by the above orders. The ground on which a refund is recommended (*i.e.*, either that the purchaser of the arms is a British subject who would be entitled to possess the arms in British India or that he is a Ruling Prince or Chief or Notable to whom it is desirable that the concession should be made as a matter of courtesy) should be entered in the certificate, and the certificate should also indicate whether the weapons specified in it are for the personal use of the purchaser or for other purpose.

Desp. to Secy. of State, No. 62-Intl., dated 24th June 1920. 90. Any proposal to make a material change in the numerical strength or armament of Indian State Forces.

Desp. from Secy. of State, No. 16, dated 18th Nov. 1920. Forces reorganised under the new scheme should be reported through the usual channel to the Government of India.

91. The following rules have been prescribed to regulate the relations of Military Advisers with the Darbars of Indian States and with the political authorities.

Military Advisers are not permitted to command the troops of Indian States but only to instruct and supervise. They are not ordinarily allowed to reside permanently in any single State.

They should never lose sight of the fact that the State Forces belong to the Indian States, and that the best results are likely to be attained when the Ruling Princes and Chiefs exercise a real authority over them, utilise them in every possible way within their States, and take a direct interest and pride in them. They should further bear in mind that it is to the Ruling Prince or Chief that the troops and subjects of each State should look for appointments and promotions, and that where the custom of an Indian State leads to special consideration of family considerations and social position, the moral influence of men selected on such grounds may be expected to counterbalance a want of professional knowledge

Cf. For. Dept. Resoln. No. 3197-I., dated 10th Aug. 1889.

For. Dept. letter to A. G.-G., Rajputana, No. 2045-I., dated 19th June 1890.

For. Dept. letters to A. G.-G., Central India, and to Resident in Mysore, Nos. 2499-2500, dated 29th July 1890.

For. Dept. letter to I. G., I. S. Troops, No. 46-I.B., dated 6th Jan. 1897.

They should be scrupulously careful to act in all matters in communication and accord with the Local Governments and political authorities.

They should not write direct to a Darbar to give advice. If they wish to urge any point which cannot be dealt with by means of a verbal communication, the matter should be referred to the political authorities. This prohibition does not, however, preclude Military Advisers from sending to the Darbar official concerned memoranda on points of drill, discipline and the like, the reference of which to the political authorities would cause unnecessary delay and rigidity.

All important matters regarding the organisation or movements of Indian State Forces, or regarding any matter affecting any member of the family of a Ruling Prince or Chief who may be serving as an officer in any of the Indian State Forces, should be referred to the political authorities. But matters of purely military detail, such as applications for the instruction of classes in British India, applications for the deputation of drill or musketry instructors to Indian States, requisitions for stores for the use of the Indian State Forces may be referred direct

Cf. For. Dept. Cir. No. 2563-I., dated 23rd June 1892.

to the Military Adviser-in-Chief or prescribed departmental authority, the political authorities being simultaneously informed of the action taken.

For. & Pol. Dept.
Notifications: No.
749—217-I., dated
8th May 1923.
No. 1150—217-I.,
dated 17th July
1923.
No. 8-I., dated 1923

92. The units of the Indian State Forces desertion from which is an extradition offence under the first schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, are indicated in the notifications

No. 34.

Page 94—

The following shall be substituted for paragraph 92 :—

92. The units of the Indian State Forces desertion from which is an extradition offence under the first schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, are indicated in the notification cited below as amended.

Foreign and Political Department Notification, No. 405-I., dated the 20th June 1928.

[File No. 26-Internal of 1924.

1922.

Cf., For. Dept. 93. In the case of desertion from the ordinary forces of an Indian State it is the rule that in the event of such a deserter enlisting in British service he is discharged as soon as the fact of his desertion is made known.

For. & Pol. Dept.
Cir. letter No. 238-
I.B., dated the 13th
February 1914.

94. The Government of India do not desire to place any obstacle in the way of the purchase of aircraft by Ruling Princes and Chiefs or their subjects, and their previous sanction to such purchase is not necessary; but the fact of purchase, together with full particulars of the make, size and construction of the aircraft (as indicated in Form I prescribed under rule 5 of the Indian Airships Act, XVII of 1911) should be reported for the information of the Government of India as it is essential for Government to have full information of the resources of the country in this respect.

CHAPTER X.

Certain matters affecting the Army in India.

95. No Political Officer may require troops to move into an Indian State for the suppression of internal disturbances or other emergency except under the specific authority of the Governor-General in Council, or, where the State is within the political charge of a Local Government or Administration, of that authority. If under very special and urgent circumstances an officer of Government should take upon himself the responsibility of deviating from this rule, immediate report must be made to the Government of India, or, in the case last put, to the Local Government or Administration, if possible, by telegram. In all cases

Cf. For. Dept. Cir. No. 3152, dated 5th Sept. 1894.

Requisition by Political Officers for movement of troops into State territory.

No. 50.

Page 95—

The following shall be inserted after paragraph 95 :—

95-A. No Political Officer should make a requisition for Provincial Police to quell disturbances in Indian States in direct relations with the Government of India except to meet emergent situations for which no other forces are immediately available. Such requests should, whenever possible, be made through the Government of India and not direct to the Provincial Government concerned. (Cf. G. of I., F. & P. Department letter No. F.-184-P., dated the 30th March 1931).

Requisition by Political Officers for Provincial Police to quell disturbances in Indian States in direct relations with the Government of India.

bable date of arrival within their respective jurisdictions, the strength of the corps, the proposed halting places, and the intended date of arrival at each camp. Commanding Officers are also directed to request the political authorities to arrange for the deputation of a Darbar official to accompany the troops. It is the duty of Political Officers to whom

these requests are preferred to secure the deputation by the Darbars of competent officials to remain in attendance on the troops until the boundary of the State is crossed. Darbars are expected to facilitate by every means in their power the march of troops through their territories, and in particular to comply with requests for the deputation of Darbar officials to accompany troops on the line of march and to arrange that the local authorities shall adopt proper measures to prevent or punish thefts or similar offences.

*Cf. For. Dept.
Cir. No. 25-I.C.,
dated 28th March
1907.*

97. The military authorities have instructions that when in considering the question of the acquisition of land for the formation of a new, or the extension of an existing, cantonment or for any other military purpose, it is found that any of the land is the property of an Indian State, the fact should at once be reported to Army Headquarters in order that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained to the proposal being proceeded with. No preliminary action in connection with the consideration of the question should be taken without such authority being first obtained.

98. The regulations relating to game-shooting by British soldiers will be found in Army Regulations, India, Volume II. The following are the orders of the Government of India to Civil and Political authorities in connection therewith:—

- (i) The rules will be periodically notified to the inhabitants of localities in which soldiers are in the habit of shooting.
- (ii) When a complaint is made by a villager against members of a shooting party, the District or Political Officer will at once report the matter to the Officer Commanding the men concerned.
- (iii) The District or Political Officer will, on arrival of troops in a civil district or Indian State, at once inform the Officer Commanding of the prohibited localities, animals and birds.

- (iv) The District or Political Officer will impress on zemindars, headmen and police that they must use their endeavours to prevent disputes with, or the molestation of members of a shooting party and that complaints are to be reported to the proper authorities by the villagers, who must not take the law into their own hands.
- (v) When the District or Political Officer receives notice, under paragraph 110, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, of the probable visit of a shooting party, he will at once inform the headmen and village police.
- (vi) Disputes between members of a shooting party and villagers will, if possible, be investigated by a European Magistrate or police officer not below the rank of Superintendent; and such cases will be tried by a District or Joint Magistrate. The Officer Commanding concerned will be informed by the district officer of cases not cognisable by the police, or where prosecution is not undertaken by the civil authorities.

No. 83.

Page 97.—The following shall be inserted after paragraph 98 :—

98-A. When the Darbar of an Indian State asserts that recruitment for its own military forces is likely to be prejudiced by unrestricted recruitment in its territory for the Indian Army, the question of the conditions on which the latter recruitment should continue is a matter for discussion between the Darbar, the political authorities and the Recruiting Officer concerned. Due regard should be paid to the wishes of the Darbar concerned, especially when the State participates in the Indian States Forces Scheme. If local discussions lead to no agreement, the question should be referred for orders through the usual channels.

Cf. Political Department circular endorsement No. F.-22 (27)-I.A./3 dated 7th June 1938.

[F. No. 22 (27)-I.A./38].

CHAPTER XI.

No. 84.

Pages 98-99.—Substitute the following for paragraphs 100—102 (as amended by corrigendum No. 15.)

Rules of procedure to be followed by officers of the Indian Political Service, when submitting applications for leave or when proceeding on, or returning from leave.

All officers and Administrations corresponding direct with the External Affairs and Political Departments are addressed twice annually (usually in March and September) with a request to report whether they or any of the officers of the Indian Political Service serving under them contemplate applying for leave during the periods of 6 months commencing respectively on the following 1st July and 1st January. It is very desirable that all officers desiring leave should express their wishes in response to these enquiries and that applications for leave should never be made at short notice except in circumstances of real and unforeseen necessity.

2. When the leave

be post-

long distances in the interests of a State. Some courtesies and conveniences of travel cannot be refused in the latter case ; but here, as in other similar exceptions, the extent of the dependence of a Political Officer on a Durbar should be reported to the head of the Administration or Local Government.

*Cf. For. Dépt.
letter No. 3685-I.
B., dated 15th
Sept. 1908.*

105. In certain cases a Political Officer is provided with a fully* furnished house which is either the property of Government or has been acquired or leased by Government from the Durbar concerned. In some instances when the grounds are too extensive for a Political Officer to keep up at his own expense a grant is also made to him by Government to enable him to do this. In such cases, a Political Officer is required to pay rent for the house, under Article 325 of the Public Works Department Code, subject to a maximum of 10 *per cent.* of his salary and local allowance. Where no furniture is supplied and no assistance is given by Government towards the upkeep of the grounds, the maximum limit of the rent payable is reduced to 5 *per cent.* of the officer's salary and local allowance.

In certain cases, where the Durbar is unwilling to sell or lease its property to Government, a Political Officer is permitted, with the special sanction of the Government of India, to occupy a house belonging to the Durbar rent-free, subject to the following rules : —

- (a) No expenditure for alterations or additions to the house should be put upon the Durbar, without the prior written consent of Government.
- (b) If the Durbar is unwilling to sell or remove the furniture already in the house, it may be allowed to remain, but no renewals or renovations should be made at the cost of the Durbar, without the special sanction of the Government of India.

* Except as regards linen, crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils and lamps.

(c) Wherever possible, such houses are fully* furnished by Government and Political Officers pay rent for the same, calculated at 8 *per cent.* of the value of the furniture required for personal use only, subject to a maximum of 5 *per cent.* of salary and local allowance.

(d) Without the prior consent of the Local Government, Durbar servants should not be utilised for the care of the house or the maintenance of gardens.

No Political Officer is allowed, without special permission from the Government of India, to occupy free quarters at the expense of a Durbar in British territory; when such accommodation is considered necessary it is ordinarily provided by Government and not by the Indian States. The provision of a house, whether on loan, lease or other terms, by an Indian State for a Political Officer or his family, at a hill station, is also prohibited, except with the special sanction of the Government of India.

The above instructions do not apply to houses of the nature of public rest-houses and guest-houses which Durbars may provide with suitable furniture and servants, without interference, even though a Political Officer may occasionally make use of them. A Political Officer may not, however, be furnished with permanent quarters, in such a rest-house; nor may he occupy it otherwise than on a tour undertaken *bonâ fide* as a matter of duty.

No fund of a local or municipal character should be utilised for a Political Officer's house, private garden or premises without the express sanction of Government.

106. When His Excellency the Viceroy is entertained for an Indian State by a Political Officer, a full account of the cost of the arrangements proposed, and the extent to which the Political Officer relies upon the Durbar for assistance or supplies, whether

* Except as regards linen, crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils and lamps.

Cf. For. Dept.
Resoln. No. 1600
G., dated 31st
July 1905.

Cf. For. Dept.
Letter No. 3685-I.B.,
dated the 15th
Sept. 1908.

Cf. For. Dept.
Circular Ncs. 4983
—4986-I.B., dated
the 31st Dec. 1907.

needed by the British members of the party, or by their Indian clerks or attendants, should be furnished beforehand for the information of the Government of India. If the Indian State makes its own arrangements independently of the Political Officer and outside his residence, there is no occasion for this scrutiny, but in so far as the Political Officer arranges for the entertainment of the Governor-General in his own house, on behalf of the Durbar, nothing should be done at the expense of the Durbar without the full knowledge and approval of the Government of India. Like instructions apply in the case of visits made by the head of the Local Government or Administration save that in such cases the report of the Political Officer may be disposed of under the orders of the Local Government or Administration.

In the case of visits of travellers or distinguished strangers, a clear line should be drawn between hospitality extended by the Durbar itself, in its own guest-houses, and that given at the residence of the Political Officer. A Political Officer should have no general authority to entertain the guests of a Durbar at its cost, in his own house. Cases may occur where a foreigner or other guest of distinction, invited by the Ruling Prince or Chief, can most conveniently be received at the Residency, but if any part of the cost of the arrangements is to fall on the State, the previous sanction of the Local Government or Administration should be obtained. Otherwise every guest entertained by a Political Officer should be entertained at his own cost.

*Cf. For. Dept. 107. Tents are provided on an appropriate
 Resoln. No. 1600- scale at Government ex-
 G., dated 31st July Tents. pense, for all officers in
 1905. Letters No. 447. Political employ, whose duties require them to
 Est. B., dated 13th tour; and except in special cases, for temporary
 Feb. 1911 and No. purposes and under specific sanction, a Political
 1751-Est. B., dated Officer is not allowed to use a Durbar tent or other
 31st July 1913, to camp equipment.
 the Agents to the
 Govr.-Genl. in
 Central India and
 in Rajputana res-
 pectively.

108. The acceptance by an officer in political Cf. For. Dept.
 employ of free supplies of Resoln. No. 1600-
 Transport, supplies, etc. provisions, fuel, fodder G., dated 31st July
 1905. Cir. Nos.
 4983-4986-I.B.,
 dated 31st Dec.
 1907.
 lighting or minor accessories of any description
 from Durbars or Indian State officials or at the cost
 of Local Funds is absolutely prohibited at head-
 quarters. In camp, it may often be necessary to
 apply to the local authorities for help in regard to
 both transport and supplies, as it is important that
 the movements of a Political Officer should not be
 restricted by such considerations. In these cases
 the Durbar is ordinarily expected to sanction and
 regulate such applications, on payment by the
 indenting officer. Where camels or carts can be
 hired there should be no recourse to the Durbar.

109. In cases in which a local Political or Medi Cf. For. Dept.
 Naming of public institutions cal Officer is approached Cir. No. 1223-I.B.,
 after Political Officers. with a view to a public dated 24th March
 1904.
 institution, such as a library, hospital or school,

CORRIGENDUM TO THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT MANUAL, 1924,

No. 89.

Page 103. Add the following at the end of para. 110:-

"Former members of the Indian Political Service
 of those Services which are now incorporated in the In-
 Political Service, remain subject to the Indian Offici-
 Secrets Acts as regards all official documents and as
 regards all confidential information obtained by them
 members of the Service".

(File No. 8-G/45).

CHAPTER XII.

Miscellaneous.

111. When an officer is appointed to be the ^{Instructions to Tutors and} Tutor or Guardian of a ^{Ruling Prince or Chief or} of a member of a ruling family, it is the duty of the Local Administration or Political Officer to furnish him with suitable instructions. Such instructions must naturally vary according to the conditions of each case. But, as it may be convenient to have some standard to refer to, an example of what is required will be found in Appendix IX of this Manual.

Cf. For. Dept. endt. No. 1928-G., dated 10th July 1907, forwarding Home Dept. Cir. No. 1508-1515, dated 24th June 1907.

112. In any case in which it appears that it ^{Dismissal of} Government ^{may be necessary to direct} the dismissal of a Government servant, formal proceedings should be taken, and the charge, the defence, and the orders thereon should be reduced to writing. If there be more than one charge, a specific finding should be recorded on each.

The dismissal of Government servants should be notified in the "Gazette" only in the following cases, *viz.*:—(1) When it is necessary to notify the public of removal from service of an officer whether because his appointment was previously gazetted or for any other cause; and (2) when it is specifically desired to exclude from re-employment in the service of Government a public servant who has been dismissed for a heinous offence, such as fraud or falsification of accounts. The reason for the dismissal of a public officer should not be stated in the notification regarding his dismissal even in cases in which a conviction has been obtained in a criminal Court.

113. The orders regarding the conditions on ^{Transfer of the services of a} which a ^{Government} Government officer may transfer his ^{Government officer to another} services to another ^{Government office or department.} Government office or department will be found reproduced as Appendix X of this Manual.]

114. All officers of the Political Department are expected to make themselves acquainted with the rules and principles contained in Volume I of the Civil Account Code.

Rules of account.

Particular attention is invited to the rules relating to—

- (1) The preparation of budgets, Article 187 ;
- (2) The difference between budget sanction and sanction to expenditure, Articles 190, 191 and 192 ;
- (3) The submission of reappropriation statements in the case of expenditure not provided for in the budget, Articles 189, 191 and 234 ;
- (4) The submission of proposition statements in case of a proposal to entertain a new or vary an existing establishment, Article 63 ;
- (5) The maintenance of service books, Articles 73 and 74 ;
- (6) The grant of compensation for dearness of provisions, Article 80 ;
- (7) The maintenance of "Contingent Registers," Articles 94—96
- (8) Contingent charges including expenditure on books and newspapers, Appendix 5, rule 13, stationery and typewriters Appendix 5, rules 21 and 24, articles which are not manufactured in India, Appendix 4, rule 3.

It may be noted that the supply of typewriters under proper sanction from a Government Stationery Office is independent of budget provision in the budget of the indenting officer.

115. The following rules [read with Appendix 5—13-II (i) of the Civil Account Code] regulate the supply by the Survey of India of maps required for public use :—

Supply of maps.

The Map Record and Issue Office, Calcutta, supplies printed maps on the public service, on book-debit. It also arranges for the colouring and mount-

APPENDIX I.

Memorials and Pétitions.

1. The following are the rules regarding the submission or withholding by Local Governments or Administrations and by officers of the Political Department of the Government of India, of petitions, memorials and other papers of the same class, relating to matters affecting persons or places under their political charge, when such petitions or other papers are addressed to the Government of India, to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, or to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

I.—MEMORIALS, ETC., ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State, within whose jurisdiction the subject matter has arisen, accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

For. Dept. C
No. 244-G., dated
29th Janua
1910.

2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, every memorial received which conforms to the above rules, should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel, with a concise statement of material facts, and, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, an expression of opinion.

4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be

date on which the memorialist was informed of the orders against which he appeals, provided that the Local Government, Administration or Political Officer as the case may be, may, at their or his discretion, extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate a settlement of the dispute, or other good cause is shown.

- (6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.

7. Provided they do not contravene the conditions specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders passed by Local Governments, Administrations and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, in the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India, shall be forwarded, except in the following cases in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorials may be exercised :—

*(1) When the order appealed against has been passed by the Local Government, Administration or Political Officer as a recognised Court of Appeal in regard to a judgment or order of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in such territories.

(2) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a judgment or order of any special Court established by the Governor-General in Council in such territories,

* *Note to Rule 7 (1) of Section I.*—Memorials which are practically appeals for mercy or pardon must be transmitted. But their transmission will not affect the discretion in regard to capital sentences allowed to Local Governments, Administrations and Political Officers by the Foreign and Political Department circular letter No. 45-G., dated the 12th January 1917.

from which Court there is, by its constitution, no appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.

- (3) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of an Indian State of which the memorialist is a subject, provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to intervene in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of misrule so gross that the Paramount Power would be called upon to interfere.

N. B.—This rule applies to a temporary Administration established in an Indian State by the Governor-General in Council when the temporary Administration is appointed to exercise the same powers, and occupy the same position as the Native Administration which it supersedes.

8. Memorials from persons* in such territories which are not covered by these rules may be treated under the memorial rules of the Home Department when they are applicable.

* e.g., petitions from Government servants about dismissal, pensions, etc.

9. The following special rules apply to the case of appeals against the orders of the Government of Bombay :—

(1) In the following cases the decision of the Local Government shall ordinarily be considered as final, and no appeal shall lie to the Government of India, an appeal to the Secretary of State for India only being admissible with the permission of the Local Government, which should be previously obtained :—

- (a) Giras cases in States of classes I to IV in Kathiawar which would have been tried by the Rajasthanik Court when it existed.

but are now tried by the States Huzur Courts from whose decision an appeal lies to the Agency and to the Local Government.

- (b) Giras cases in States below class IV in which the decision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is at present final under the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6511, dated the 18th November 1898, subject to the general political control of the Local Government.

- (c) Cutch Jadeja Court cases.

(2) Memorialists who desire to appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay in political cases shall have the option of addressing such appeals either to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State and such appeals shall be forwarded subject to the provisions of Rules 6 and 7. This rule shall not apply to—

- (a) Appeals in Giras cases or in those which are specially covered by any of the foregoing rules ;
- (b) Memorials of the class specially reserved in Rule IV of the Rules published with Home Department Notification No 536, dated the 30th June 1916 ;
- (c) Memorials which involve questions affecting the status, dignity or powers of a Ruling Prince or Chief or his relations with the Paramount Power (including questions of succession or adoption) and with other Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

II.—MEMORIALS, ETC., ADDRESSED TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA, OR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State within whose jurisdiction the subject matter has arisen, accompanied by

a copy of the order appealed against and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, every memorial received which conforms to the above rules should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel with a concise statement of material facts, and, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, an expression of opinion.

4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

N. B.—The transmitting officer should examine such translations and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

5. Every memorial should be accompanied by copies of all the orders passed in the case by the authorities who have dealt with it in India.

6. Local Governments, Administrations, and Political Officers* in direct subordination to the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India are vested with discretionary power to withhold memorials addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State in the following cases:—

- (1) When the memorial is illegible or unintelligible.
- (2) When the memorial contains language which, in the opinion of the authority who would otherwise forward it, is disloyal, disrespectful, or improper.

* Political Officers who are not Heads of Local Administrations may not exercise discretionary power to withhold memorials of the kind referred to in clauses (7) and (8) of rule 6.

- (3) When a previous petition of the memorialist (which term includes a rejoinder submitted by the memorialist in answer to a previous petition of some other party) has been disposed of by the Secretary of State, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
- (4) When the memorialist has not previously appealed to the Government of India (or the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal, as the case may be) and received the decision of the Governor General (or Governor) in Council upon it.
- (5) When the memorial is an appeal preferred more than six months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the orders against which he appeals, provided that the Local Government, Administration or Political Officer, as the case may be, may, at their or his discretion, extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate settlement of the dispute, or other good cause is shown.
- (6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.
- (7) When the memorial is in effect an appeal in a boundary case between Indian States in which the decision, original or appellate, of the Political Officer has been passed after enquiry on the spot and confirmed on appeal by the Local Government, Local Administration or the Government of India, as the case may be.
- (8) Cases which turn entirely on questions of fact, where the Political Officer an

Local Government or Local Administration are in agreement.

7. Provided they do not contravene the conditions specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders passed by the Governor General in Council (or Governor in Council in Madras, Bombay or Bengal, as the case may be) in the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India, shall be forwarded, except in the following cases in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorials may be exercised :—

- (1)* When the order appealed against has been passed by the Government of India, Madras, Bombay or Bengal (as the case may be) as a recognised Court of Appeal in regard to a judgment or order of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in such territories.
- (2) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a judgment or order of any special Court established by the Governor-General in Council in such territories, from which court there is, by its constitution, no appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.
- (3) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of an Indian State, of which

**Note to Rule 7 (1) of Section II.*—Memorials which are practically appeals for mercy or pardon must be transmitted. But their transmission will not affect the discretion in regard to capital sentences allowed to Local Governments, Administrations and Political Officers by the Foreign and Political Department circular letter No. 45-G., dated the 12th January 1917.

the memorialist is a subject; provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to intervene in matters of internal Policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of misrule so gross that the Paramount Power would be called upon to interfere.

N.B.—This rule applies to a temporary Administration established in an Indian State by the Governor-General in Council when the temporary Administration is appointed to exercise the same powers and occupy the same position as the Native Administration which it supersedes.

8. Memorials from persons*, in such territories which are not covered by *e.g., petitions from Government servants about dismissal, these rules, may be treated under the memorial rules of the Home Department when they are applicable.

9. The following special rules apply to the case of appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay :—

(1) In the following cases the decision of the Local Government shall ordinarily be considered as final, an appeal to the Secretary of State for India only being admissible with the permission of the Local Government which should be previously obtained :—

(a) Giras cases in States of classes I to IV in Kathiawar, which would have been tried by the Rajasthanik Court when it existed, but are now tried by the States Huzur Courts from whose decision an appeal lies to the Agency and to the Local Government.

(b) Giras cases in States below class IV in which the decision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is at present final under the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6511, dated the 18th November 1898, subject to the general political control of the Local Government.

(c) Cutch Jadeja Court cases.

(2) Memorialists who desire to appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay in politi-

cases shall have the option of addressing such appeals either to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State and such appeal shall be forwarded subject to the provisions of Rules 6 and 7. When in the exercise of this option an appeal has been presented to the Government of India, no further appeal shall lie to the Secretary of State. This rule shall not apply to—

- (a) Appeals in Giras cases or in those which are specially covered by any of the foregoing rules ;
- (b) Memorials of the class specially reserved in Rule IV of the Rules published with Home Department Notification No. 536, dated the 30th June 1916 ;
- (c) Memorials which involve questions affecting the status, dignity or powers of a Ruling Prince or Chief or his relations with the Paramount Power (including questions of succession or adoption) and with other Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

III.—A list of memorials to the Secretary of State and of petitions to the Government of India withheld under the discretionary powers conferred by the above rules will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

IV.—When a petition or memorial is withheld, the writer should be informed of the fact and of the reason of withholding it.

2. These rules are permissive and do not require that memorials to which they are applicable should be withheld and cases may arise in which it may be advisable to transmit a memorial, the withholding of which is covered by the rules. If in any case there is any doubt whether a memorial can rightly be withheld under the rules, it is always desirable that the memorial should be transmitted.

3. Every memorial received for transmission *Cf. For. Dept. endt. No. 138-G., dated 14th Jan. 1909, forwarding Home Dept. Cir. Nos. 3005-3014, dated 21st Dec. 1908.* and not withheld under the foregoing rules should ordinarily be forwarded within a month of the date of receipt. In any instance in which this period is exceeded, an explanation of the cause of delay should be given.

4. The following procedure, which is in *Cf. For. and Pol. Dept. Cir. No. 45 G., dated 12th Jan. 1917.* force in British India, is applicable, as far as Procedure in regard to petition for mercy. circumstances permit, in the case of the presentation to a Local Government or Administration (or Political Officer, if he is in direct relations with the Government of India) of a petition for mercy, addressed to His Majesty the King-Emperor, the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council, by or on behalf of a person sentenced to death by a court in an Indian State when the sentence requires the confirmation of a Political Officer:—

I. A convict under sentence of death shall be allowed, for the preparation and submission of a petition for mercy to the Governor General in Council, seven days after, and exclusive of, the date on which the Superintendent of the jail has informed him of the rejection of his petition by the Local Government. Every petition addressed to the Governor-General in Council which has been submitted within this period shall be forwarded to the Government of India, and the execution shall be postponed, pending the receipt of their orders.

II. Should a convict submit a petition for mercy addressed to the Governor-General in Council *after* the seven days prescribed in rule I, the Local Government shall withhold it, except in the following circumstances, when the Local Government shall forward it to the Government of India and

shall simultaneously postpone execution, pending the receipt of the orders of the Governor-General in Council :—

- (1) if the sentence of death was passed by the High Court, Chief Court, or Judicial Commissioner's Court upon an appeal against the acquittal of the petitioner by the Court of Session, or upon an application for enhancement of sentence, which has been preferred by the Local Government; or
- (2) when in the opinion of the Local Government there is any reasonable probability that the Government of India may take a different view of the propriety of the death sentence; or
- (3) when there are any other circumstances about the case which, in the opinion of the Local Government, render it desirable that the Governor-General in Council should have an opportunity of considering it.

III. When a petition for mercy is addressed to the Governor-General in Council through the Local Government, and no previous petition has been submitted to the latter authority, the Local Government should withhold the petition, treating it as if it were addressed to itself, in all cases, except when the death sentence is the result of an appeal against the convict's acquittal by the Court of Session, or of an application for enhancement of sentence, which has been preferred by the Local Government. In these cases, a petition addressed to the Governor-General in Council shall invariably be forwarded, even if the Local Government has not been previously memorialised.

IV. In all cases in which a Local Government submits a petition for mercy from a convict under sentence of death to the Governor-General in Council, it should forward, with the records of the case, its observations in respect of any of the grounds urged in favour of commutation, and, if it had previously rejected any petition addressed to itself, a brief statement of the reasons therefor.

V. The Local Government shall expedite as far as possible the process of transmitting petitions for mercy, along with the records of the case, to the Government of India, and upon receipt of the latter's orders shall immediately send a telegraphic acknowledgment. Telegraphic acknowledgments should also be made of all telegrams from the Government of India repeating telegrams or the substance of petitions received by them direct from, or on behalf of, convicts under sentence of death.

VI. If the convict submits a petition addressed to His Majesty the King-Emperor or the Secretary of State, the Local Government may dispose of it on its own responsibility when a previous petition has already been addressed to the Governor-General in Council, or the period prescribed in rule I above for the presentation of such a petition has expired. In other cases, a petition addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State should be treated as addressed to the Government of India and forwarded to them.

In order to avoid, as far as possible, frequent postponements of the date of execution once fixed, Courts of Sessions are required to fix the period, between the date of receipt by them of the orders of the High Court, etc., confirming the sentence of

death and the date of execution, at from 21 to 28 days. With a view to minimise the delay connected with the consideration of petitions for mercy, the records of the case, as prepared for the use of the High Court, etc., together with the orders of the High Court, etc., thereon, are in all instances to be sent direct to the Local Government as soon as the death sentence has been confirmed, and without waiting for the receipt of a petition for mercy, to be retained until the execution is actually carried out. These records are invariably to be forwarded to the Government of India along with any petition for mercy transmitted by the Local Government.

As regards Indian States, the discretion vested in Local Governments and Administrations by rule III above does not apply to similar petitions received from persons condemned by courts in such territory, when the head of the Local Government or Administration concerned is also the authority which confirms the sentence. In such cases the head of the Local Government or Administration is not authorised to withhold the petition which must always be forwarded to the Governor General in Council for consideration.

5. The rules immediately preceding do not apply in the case of a petition for mercy addressed to the Governor-General in Council by or on behalf of a subject of an Indian State sentenced to death in such State when the State has full powers of life and death over its own subjects, and the sentence of death is not subject to the confirmation of or approval by a Political Officer. In such a case the petition should not be forwarded to the Government of India, unless, after enquiry or otherwise, there is reason to suppose that there has been a miscarriage of justice calling for interference.

For. Dept. 6. Whenever a petition to the Viceroy for mercy
No. 4337-I.A., Manner of submitting record in a murder case is for-
6th Nov. in case of petitions for mercy. warded, the prisoner's
appeal; the judgment of the courts before whom the

trial or appeal is heard, and all the more important papers connected with the case (or translations of them if the originals are in a vernacular) should be transmitted in type or print.

7. When the orders of the Governor-General *Cf. Home Dept. Cir. Nos. 1451-1459, dated 3rd Oct. 1899, and Nos. 794-801, dated 3rd June 1905, forwarded with For. Dept. endt. No. 3307-F., dated 19th Sept. 1905.*
 Acknowledgment of order received in respect of petitions for mercy. in Council commuting or declining to interfere in respect of a sentence of death are conveyed by telegram, a reply should at once be sent to the authority from whom the orders are received distinctly stating the purport of the orders received.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX III.

Recommendations for the grant of higher Indian titles on the

No.	Name and designation of person recommended. (As to be entered in the sanad.)	Title recommended.	Grounds of recommendation as stated by the local authority.	Remarks in the Foreign and Political Department.	Recommendations by Political Secretary.	Orders of His Excellency the Viceroy.

NOTE 1.—Each recommendation must be made on a separate sheet.

NOTE 2.— This form is to be used only for recommendations for the grant of the titles of Maharajadhiraja; Maharaja Bahadur, Maharaja, Maharani, Nawab Bahadur, Raja Bahadur, Nawab Raja, Begum and Rani.

Recommendations for the grant of lower Indian titles on the

NOTE 1.—Each recommendation must be made on a separate sheet of paper.

NOTE 2.—This form is to be used only for recommendations for the following:—
 ul-ulama, Mahamahopadhyaya, Azam-i-hispanidita, Hazik-ul-Mulk, Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Rao Bahadur, Shif-ul-Mulk, Vali Khan Sahib, Rai Sahib, Rao Sahib, Kyethaye saung shwe Sal Min, Ahmudan saung Tazek-ya-Min and Taing kyo Pyi kyo Sa.

MIFD

Addendum to the "Manual of Instructions to Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India"

No. 62.

*In page 132,
Below "Appendix V",
For present entry,
Substitute the following:—*

Return of Military Forces, Aircraft, etc., in Indian States for the year

S. (Agency)-39.

In relation with	State.	Indian States Forces or Imperial Service Troops.																		Other Military Forces.						Artillery M. L.		Police armed with Fire-arms.				Civil Aviation.				Remarks.
		Population.	Estimate of Gross Revenue.	Artillery (total number, officers and men).	Engineers (total number, officers and men).	Cavalry (total number, officers and men).	Infantry (total number, officers and men).	Transport (total number, officers and men).	Transport Mechanical Lorries.	Transport Army Transport Carts.	Transport Mules, Ponies or Camels.	Number of .303 Magazine rifles.	Number of Pistols and Revolvers.	Machine Guns, i.e., Vickers and Maxim Guns.	Automatic Rifles, i.e., Lewis or Hotchkiss Guns.	Guns (15-pr. or 2-75).	Total number of men.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	.303 Single loading Rifles.	Other breech-loading Rifles or Carbines. (Specify in margin No. and Type.)	Other muskets, muzzle loading rifles, carbines, fire-arms.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Number of men.	.303 single loading rifles.	Other breech-loading rifles and carbines.	Muzzle loading fire-arms.	Modern Pistols or Revolvers.	Serviceable. (Specify in remarks column type, p. horse power, etc.)	Unserviceable. (Specify in remarks column type, p. horse power, etc.)	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	

APPENDIX VI.

THE GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' CONDUCT RULES.

The Rules and Orders of the Governor General in Council regulating the conduct of public servants in respect of borrowing money, receipt of complimentary addresses and other matters are contained in the enactments printed as an appendix to the following rules and in a number of Despatches, Circulars and Resolutions issued at various times. The form of the orders has thus become obscure and confusing and the Government of India have thought it desirable to reproduce their substance in the following *Prigenda* to Manual of Instructions to Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India (1924).

No 357

I. For rule 1 (a) of the Government servants' conduct Rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"1.—(a) Government servant means any person in the civil service of the Crown in India, whether for the time being on foreign service or not".

(b) "Native of India" means a person of unmixed Asiatic descent permanently resident in India.

2. A Government servant may not, without the ^[5 & 6 Geo. 5. Chap. 61, section 124 Foreign Dec- partment Circular No. 1299-G., dated the 20th June 1876.] previous sanction of the Government of India, ^{Gifts.} directly and indirectly accept, either on his own behalf or in behalf of any other person, any gift, gratuity or reward, or any promise of a gift, gratuity or reward, from any Native of India.

The Head of a Government or Administration or a Political Officer may accept from any Ruling Prince or Chief a ceremonial gift which is deposited in the Government Toshakhana and for which a return present is made at the Government expense. Any Government servant may accept a complimentary present of flowers or fruit or similar articles of trifling value. The practice of giving such presents should however be discouraged

No. 6.

For Rule 2, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

- 2.—(1) Save as otherwise provided in this Rule, a Government servant shall not, except with the previous sanction of the Government of India—
- (a) accept directly or indirectly on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, or
- (b) permit any member of his family so to accept, any gift, gratuity or reward or any offer of a gift, gratuity or reward from an Indian.
- (2) The head of a Government Department shall not accept any gift, gratuity or reward or any offer of a gift, gratuity or reward from an Indian.

No. 7.

In sub-rule (3) of rule 2, for the words 'Any Government Servant may' the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Subject to the provisions of any general or special order of the Local Government, any Government Servant may".

(F. No. 560-G.)

(5) If a Government servant cannot, without giving undue offence, refuse a gift of substantial value from an Indian, he may accept the same, but shall, unless the Government of India by special order otherwise direct, deliver the gift to Government.

(4) A Government servant shall not, save with the previous sanction of the local Government, receive any trowel, key or other similar article offered to him at a ceremonial function, such as the laying of a foundation stone or the opening of a public building.

(2) A local Government may delegate its power of sanction under sub-rule (1) to Commissioners of Divisions, or, in the Madras Presidency, to the Board of Revenue.

(3) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to apply to the head of any local Government or Administration, to any Member of the Governor-General's or a Governor's Executive Council, to the Commissioner in Sind, to the Members of a Board of Revenue, to a Financial Commissioner, or to any Judge of a High Court.

(F. No. 560-G. of 1925.)

4. A Government servant may not, without the [Home Department Circular Nos. 4566—4575, dated the 8th August 1910.] previous sanction of the local Government, receive any trowel key or other similar article, offered to him at a ceremonial function such as the laying of a foundation stone or the opening of a public building.

A local Government may delegate its power of sanction under this rule to Commissioners of Divisions, or, in the Madras Presidency, to the Board of Revenue. [Home Department Circular Nos. 1173—1184, dated the 18th June 1913.]

This rule shall not apply to the Head of any local Government or Administration or to any Member of the Imperial or a Provincial Executive Council, or to the Commissioner in Sind. [Home Department Circular Nos. 718—721 dated the 13th May 1915.]

5. Subject to the departmental rules governing the question, a medical officer may accept any gift, gratuity or reward offered in good faith by any person, or body of persons in recognition of his professional services.

Application of rules 2 and 3 to medical officers.

6. A Government servant may not, without the [Home Department (Public) Resolution No. 31—1217-42 dated the 11th July 1885, Home Department (Public) Resolution No. 25—1437-60, dated the 11th August 1889.] previous sanction of the local Government, ask for or accept from any Ruling Prince or Chief, or the agent of any Ruling Prince or Chief, any subscription or other pecuniary assistance in pursuance of any object whatsoever.

Subscriptions.

7. Government servants may not enter into any [General Notification No. 216—dated the 9th September 1842; Home Department Circular No. 55—1864-73 (Public), dated the 29th December 1883.] pecuniary arrangement for the resignation by one of them of any office, under the Government for the benefit of the others. Should this rule be infringed, any nomination or appointment consequent upon such resignation will be cancelled and such parties to the arrangement as are still in the service will be suspended, pending the orders of the Secretary of State or of the Government, as the case may be.

Purchase of resignation.

[Home Department (Public) Resolution No. 2-R. 87-103, dated the 16th January 1890; letter to Government of Madras, No. 2407, dated the 6th December 1890; Home Department Circular letter Nos. 560—569, dated the 28th February 1907.]

8. (1) A gazetted officer may not lend money to any person possessing land within the local limits of his authority, nor may he, except in the ordinary course of business with a Joint Stock Bank or a firm of standing, borrow money from, or otherwise place himself under a pecuniary obligation to any person subject to his official authority, or residing, possessing land or carrying on business within the local limits of such authority.

[Home Department (Public) Resolution No. 22—637-653, dated the 16th March 1888; Home Department (Public) Resolution No. 1032—1049, dated the 9th June 1897.]

(2) When a gazetted officer is appointed or transferred to a post of such a nature that a person from whom he has borrowed money or to whom he has otherwise placed himself under a pecuniary obligation will be subject to his official authority, or will reside, possess immovable property or carry on business within the local limits of such authority, he must forthwith declare the circumstances to the Government through the usual channel.

[Home Department Circular No. 4952—60 (Public), dated the 28th October 1869; Home Department letter No. 1899 (Public), dated the 25th April 1870]

(3) The orders contained in this paragraph apply also to non-gazetted officers, but in the case of the latter they may be relaxed in exceptional cases at the discretion of the head of their office. Non-gazetted officers should make the report referred to in sub-paragraph (2) to the head of their office.

the Government Servants' Conduct
Instituted :-

transaction conducted in good
Government servant of Gazetted
by purchase sale or disposal of
able property exceeding in value
possessing immovable property
the station district or other
Government servant is appointed,
the Commissioner of the Division

Government in this behalf, may pass such orders upon the proposal as he may think fit. These orders do not apply to any transaction conducted in good faith with a regular dealer.

A Government servant, who is about to quit the station, district or other local limits for which he has been appointed, may, without reference to any authority, dispose of his furniture, household goods, live stock and the like, either by circulating lists thereof among the community generally or by causing them to be sold by public auction.

NOTE.—It will be understood that the Commissioner or other officer authorised to dispose of such applications is at liberty to refer any application to Government for advice or orders if he considers such a course desirable. In cases where the Commissioner or the officer authorised in this behalf is himself interested in the proposed transaction, he should refer the matter to Government for orders.

10. A Government servant who is a member of

No.29.

For Rule 10 of the Government servants following shall be substituted, namely:

"10.(1) A Government servant who is not shall not, save in good faith for the purpose of directly or indirectly hold or acquire property
 "(a) within the province in which he is employed, or any province with the administration of which he is connected, or within the territories of any Prince or Chief, or within the territories of any Native State, or within those territories he is employed, or

"(b) save with the previous sanction of the Local Government, under which he is serving, within any of the territories of any Native State, or within those territories he is employed, or

"(c) save with the previous sanction of the Local Government, in Council, within the territories of any Native State, or within those territories he is employed, or

"(2) A Government servant who is domiciled in India shall not, save in good faith for the purpose of acquiring immovable property in India by the Local Government, previous sanction of the Local Government, serving or of a head of a department, the Local Government in this

sanction of the local Government or such heads of Departments as may be specially empowered by the local Government in this behalf by purchase or gift.

He will, however, be liable to be debarred from employment within the district or other local limits within which such immovable property is situated.

Any Government servant may hold or acquire immovable property in good faith for the purpose of residence.

[Home Department Circular No. 21—707-806 (Public), dated the 13th May 1885; Home Department Circular No. 33—2405-14 (Public), dated the 11th September 1888.]

11. Every Government servant or candidate for Government service must make to the Government through the usual channel, a declaration of all immovable property which may from time to time be held or acquired by him or by his wife or by any member of his family living with, or in any way dependent upon, him.

[Home Department Circular Nos. 718-721, dated the 13th May 1915.]

Such declaration should state the district within which or the Ruling Prince or Chief within whose territories the property is situated and should give such further information as the Government may by general or special order require.

This rule shall not apply to any Member of the Imperial or a Provincial Executive Council who is a Government servant only in that capacity and not otherwise.

[Home Department Circular No. 21—797-806 (Public), dated the 13th May 1885; Home Department Circular Nos. 2139—2148, dated the 25th September 1908; Home Department Circular Nos. 4566—4575, dated the 8th August 1910; Home Department Circular Nos. 79—90, dated the 23rd January 1913.]

12. A Government servant may not make any investment, other than an investment in immovable property permitted by rule 10 which gives him such private interest in matters with which his public duties are connected as would be likely in the opinion of the local Government to embarrass or influence him in the discharge of his duties.

Subject to this condition he may hold or acquire shares in any company, including a mining or agricultural Company, which has for its object the

development of the resources of the country ; but he will not be employed in any district in which the operations of any such Company are conducted :

Subject to the same condition he may place deposits in Provincial or Central Banks registered under Act II of 1912, and make investments in non-agricultural societies registered under that Act and intended for Government servants only, even though he is employed in the locality, in which such banks or societies operate.

He may also make investments or place deposits in registered co-operative societies other than the above, provided that—

(a) if he belongs to the class referred to in the second paragraph of rule 10, he shall not make such investments or place such deposits within the province in which he is employed ;

(b) if he belongs to the class referred to in the third paragraph of rule 10, he may hold or acquire such investments or deposits subject only to the same conditions as would apply to him under that rule if he were holding or acquiring immovable property.

Any of the provisions in this rule, in so far as they apply to registered co-operative societies, may be restricted or relaxed, generally or specially, by order of the local Government.

13. A Government servant may not speculate
Speculation. in investments.

[Home Department Circular No. 21—797-806 (Public), dated the 13th May 1885.]

In applying this general rule, the purchase of a grant of land supposed to contain minerals with the object of disposing of it to Companies, and the habitual purchase and sale of securities of notoriously fluctuating value, will be treated as speculation in investments.

[Home Department Circular No. 21—797-806 (Public), dated the 13th May 1885; Secretary of State's despatches No. 73 (Public), dated the 19th July 1883; No. 25 (Financial), dated the 7th February 1889; and No. 53 (Public), dated the 14th May 1891; Home Department Circular Nos. 2139—2148, dated the 25th September 1908; Home Department Circular Nos. 79—90, dated the 23rd January 1913.]

14. A gazetted officer, whether on leave or in active service, may not, without the special sanction of the Secretary of State, take part in the promotion, registration or management of any Bank or other Company.

This rule does not apply to any Government servant who, with the sanction of the Government of India, enters into the service of a Railway Company working a concession granted by the Government or to the management by a Government servant of any association established and conducted in good faith for the purpose of mutual supply and not for profit, when such management does not interfere with his public duties, or (subject to the same condition) to any Government servant who, under the general or special sanction of the local Government, takes part in the management of a co-operative society registered under Act II of 1912.

Solicitors to the Government at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, Government pleaders, Crown Prosecutors, Diocesan Registrars and Coroners may serve as Directors of a Bank or other Company if such service does not interfere with their public duties and the interests of the Bank or Company are not opposed to those of the Government.

[Home Department Circular No. 21—797-806 (Public), dated the 13th May 1885.]

15. A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of the local Government, engage in any trade or undertake any employment other than his public duties.

A Government servant may undertake occasional work of a literary or artistic character, provided that his public duties do not suffer thereby; but the Government may, in its discretion, at any time forbid him to undertake or require him to abandon any employment which in its opinion is undesirable.

[Home Department Circular Nos. 928—937-B., dated the 9th June 1914.] NOTE.—The Secretaryship of a club does not constitute employment in the sense of this rule, provided that it does not occupy so much of an officer's time as to interfere with his public duties and that it is an honorary office, that is to say, that it is not remunerated by any

payment in cash, or any equivalent thereof other than the customary concessions of free quarters and personal exemption from messing charges only. Any officer proposing to become the Honorary Secretary of a club should inform his immediate departmental superior who will decide, with reference to this rule and note, whether the matter should be reported for the orders of Government.

16. (1) When a Government servant is adjudged [Home Department Notification No. 181, dated the 26th January 1855; Circular Memo-randum No. 67—2816-2821, dated the 19th November 1874; Resolutions No. 100 (Public), dated the 12th January 1856, No. 2—77-102 (Public), dated the 19th January 1884, and No. 29—1770-92, dated the 8th October 1889.] or declared an insolvent, or when one moiety of the salary of such Government servant is constantly being attached, has been continuously under attachment for a period exceeding two years, or is attached for a sum which in ordinary circumstances, cannot be repaid within a period of two years, he will be considered liable to dismissal.

(2) When such Government servant is not liable to dismissal otherwise than by or with the sanction of the Secretary of State, the matter must, if he is declared insolvent, and may, if a moiety of his salary is attached, be reported to the Secretary of State, pending the receipt of whose orders he will be suspended from the service.

(3) In the case of any other Government servant, the matter should be reported to the local Government or to such authority subordinate to the Government as may, by general or special order, be directed.

(4) When a moiety of an officer's salary is attached, the report should show what is the proportion of the debts to the salary; how far they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a Government servant; whether the debtor's position is irretrievable; and whether, in the circumstances of the case, it is desirable to retain him in the post occupied by him when the matter was brought to notice, or in any post under the Government.

(5) In every case under this rule, the burden of proving that the insolvency or indebtedness is the result of circumstances which, with the exercise of ordinary diligence, the debtor could not have

foreseen or over which he had no control, and has not proceeded from extravagant or dissipated habits, will be upon the debtor.

[Home Department Circular No. 30—1267-76 (Public), dated the 16th August 1884; Home Department Resolution No. 22-A. (Public), dated the 3rd June 1885.]

17. A Government servant may not, unless generally or specially empowered by the local Government in this behalf, communicate directly or indirectly to Government servants belonging to other Departments, or to non-official persons, or to the Press, any document or information which has come into his possession in the course of his public duties, or has been prepared or collected by him in the course of those duties, whether from official sources or otherwise.

[Home Department Resolution No. 19—1134 (Public), dated the 8th July 1875.]

18. A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of the local Government, become the proprietor in whole or in part, or conduct or participate in the editing or management of any newspaper or other periodical publication.

Such sanction will be given only in the case of a newspaper or publication mainly devoted to matters not of a political character, and may at any time, in the discretion of the local Government, be withdrawn.

19. Subject to the provisions of rule 17, a Government servant may contribute anonymously to the Press, but must confine himself within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and, if his connection with the Press is contrary to the public interest, the local Government may withdraw his liberty to contribute. When there is room or doubt whether the connection of any Government servant with the Press is or is not contrary to the public interests, the matter should be referred to the Governor-General in Council for orders.

Nothing in this rule will limit or otherwise affect the operation of any Army Regulations for the time being in force relating to the same subject

II. For rule 20 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“ 20.—(1) No Government servant shall, in any document published under his own name or in any public utterance delivered by him, make any statement of fact or opinion which is capable of embarrassing—

“(a) the relations between Government and the people of India or any section thereof, or

“(b) the relations between His Majesty's Government or the Governor-General in Council and any foreign country or the ruler of any State in India.

“(2) A Government servant who intends to publish any document under his own name or to deliver any public utterance containing statements in respect of which any doubt as to the application of the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) may arise shall submit to the Government under which he is serving a copy or draft of the document which he intends to publish or of the utterance which he intends to deliver, and shall not publish the document or deliver the utterance save with the sanction of the Government under which he is serving and with such alterations, if any, as the Government may direct.”

permission of Government before publication.

21. A Government servant may not give evidence before a public committee,

Evidence before Committees.

(1) in India, unless he has first obtained the permission of the Government under which he is serving or, if he is on leave, under which he was last serving;

(2) outside India, unless he has first obtained the permission of the Secretary of State.

In giving such evidence he must not criticise the policy or decisions of the Secretary of State, or of any Government in British India.

This rule will not apply to evidence given before Statutory Committees with power to compel attendance and the giving of answers nor to evidence given in judicial enquiries.

~~22. A Government servant may not take part~~

Political agitations and meetings.

~~in, or subscribe in aid of, any political movement in India or relating to~~ [Home Department Circular No. 11—679-88 (Public), dated the 18th March 1890.]

~~Indian affairs. Nor may he attend any political meeting his presence at which is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his public usefulness. When~~

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[Home Department Circular No. 4015—24 (Public), dated the 16th December 1905.]

there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant proposes to take will contravene the provisions of this rule, he should refer the matter for orders to the local Government to which, or the Government servant to whom, he is immediately subordinate.

23. (a) A Government servant may not, by canvassing or otherwise, interfere or use his influence

Voting at elections. in any way, in an election to a Legislative Council, except that he may record a vote, if he is qualified to do so. In that case, he should, as far as possible, avoid giving any indication beforehand of the direction in which he intends to vote.

(b) Government servants are to the same extent prohibited from taking part in elections to Municipal Committees, District Boards and Local Boards, unless they are themselves candidates, who are legally eligible, and have obtained from proper authority such permission (if any) as is required to enable them to stand for election.

(c) This rule applies to whole-time Government servants only.

[Home Department Circular No. 30—1676-85 (Public), dated the 5th September 1890; Home Department Circular No. 1365—74, dated the 29th May 1900.]

24. A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of the local Government, have recourse to any Court or to the Press for the vindication of his public acts or character from defamatory attacks. In granting sanction to the recourse to a court the local Government will in each case decide whether it will itself bear the costs of the proceedings, or whether the Government servant shall institute the proceedings at his own expense, and, if so, whether, in the event of a decision in his favour, the Government shall reimburse him to the extent of the whole or any part of the costs.

No. 11.

ter Rule 24 of the Government Servants' Rules. The following shall be inserted, namely:—

"25. Any function vested by these rules in a Government servant while on duty in the United Kingdom, or in a Local Government shall, in the case of a Government servant, Secretary of State, and references in the Rules to the Secretary of State, or to a Local Government, shall be construed as references to the Secretary of State, or to a Local Government, as the case may be."

(2) "Indian" means a person of unmixed Asiatic descent permanently resident in India; and

(3) "Local Government" means—

(a) the Local Government of a Governor's Province in respect of government servants under the administrative control of such Local Government and in respect of matters relating to associations the membership of which is confined to such government servants, and

(b) the Governor General in Council in respect of government servants, and matters relating to associations, other than those referred to in clause (a):

Provided that a Local Government may, by general or special order, and subject to such conditions as it may think fit, declare any authority subordinate to it to be the Local Government for all or any of the purposes of these rules.

Provided further that the Auditor General shall exercise the powers of a local Government under these rules in respect of officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service who are members of the Indian Civil Service.

- (b) a government servant may at the request of any public body sit for a portrait, bust or statue not intended for presentation to him ;
- (c) subject to the provisions of any general or special order of the Local Govt., a government servant may take part in the raising of a fund to be expended, in recognition of the services of any other government servant or of a person who has recently quitted the service of Government, on the foundation of a scholarship or on any other public or charitable object or on the execution of any portrait, bust or statue not intended for presentation to such other government servant or person :

Provided that no government servant shall solicit any subscription in aid of such fund :

- (d) subject to the provisions of any general or special order of the Local Government, a government servant may attend a farewell entertainment of a substantially private and informal character held as a mark of regard to himself or to any other government servant, or to a person who has recently quitted the service of Government, on the occasion of the retirement from the service or departure from a district or station of himself or such other government servant or person.

5. *Presentation of trowels, etc., at ceremonial functions.*—(1) No government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, receive any trowel, key or other similar article offered to him at a ceremonial function, such as the laying of a foundation stone or the opening of a public building. for
to

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall apply to a Chief Commissioner, to a Resident of the First Class, to the Commissioner in Sind, to a member of a Board of Revenue, to a Financial Commissioner, to a Resident of the Second Class or to a Commissioner of a Division.

6. *Subscriptions.*—No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, ask for or accept from a Prince or Chief of any State in India, or the Agent of any such Prince or Chief, any subscription or other pecuniary assistance in pursuance of any object whatsoever.

7. *Lending and Borrowing.*—(1) No government servant shall lend money to any person possessing land within the local limits of his authority, or, except in the ordinary course of business with a bank or firm of standing, borrow money from, or otherwise place himself under a pecuniary obligation to, any person subject to his official authority, or residing, possessing immovable property or carrying on business within the local limits of such authority :

Provided that this sub-rule shall, in its application to the dealings of a government servant with a Co-operative Society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), or under any Provincial Co-operative Societies Act, be subject to such relaxation as the Local Government may by special or general order direct.

(2) When a government servant is appointed or transferred to a post of such a nature that a person from whom he has borrowed

or to whom he has otherwise placed himself under a pecuniary obligation will be subject to his official authority, or will reside, possess immovable property or carry on business within the local limits of such authority, he shall forthwith report the circumstances to the Local Government, and shall thereafter act in accordance with such orders as may be passed by the Local Government.

8. *Buying and selling houses and other valuable property.*—Save in the case of a transaction conducted in good faith with a regular dealer or permitted under Rule 9, a government servant who intends to transact any purchase, sale or disposal by other means of movable or immovable property exceeding in value Rs. 200 with an Indian residing, possessing immovable property or carrying on business within the local limits of the official authority of such government servant, shall declare his intention to the Local Government. The declaration shall state fully the circumstances, the price offered or demanded and, in the case of disposal otherwise than by sale, the method of disposal, and the government servant shall thereafter act in accordance with such orders as may be passed by the Local Government:

Provided that a government servant who is about to quit the local limits of his official authority may, without reference to the Local Government, dispose of any of his movable property by circulating lists of it among the public generally or by causing it to be sold by public auction.

9. *Holding or acquiring immovable property.*—(1) No government servant domiciled outside Asia shall, save in good faith for the purpose of residence, directly or indirectly hold or acquire immovable property—

- (a) within the province in which he is employed or within any province with the administration of which he is concerned or within a State in India in which he is employed; or
- (b) within any other province, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government; or
- (c) within any other State in India, except with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) No government servant domiciled in Asia shall, save in good faith for the purpose of residence, acquire any immovable property in India by purchase or gift, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

10. *Control over immovable property held or acquired by government servants.*—Subject to the provisions of any general or special order of the Local Government, every government servant or candidate for Government service shall make to the Government concerned, through the usual channel, a declaration of all immovable property in India from time to time held or acquired by him or by his wife or by any member of his family living with, or in any way dependent upon him. The declaration shall state the district or the State in India within which the property is situated and shall contain such further information as the Local Government may by general or special order require.

11. *Investments.*—(1) No government servant shall speculate in investments. For the purposes of this sub-rule, the habitual purchase

and sale of securities of notoriously fluctuating value shall be deemed to be speculation in investments.

(2) No government servant shall make any investment likely to embarrass or influence him in the discharge of his official duties.

(3) If any question arises whether a security or an investment is of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) respectively, the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

12. *Promotion and Management of Companies.*—No government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, take part in the promotion, registration or management of any bank or company:

Provided that a government servant may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, enter into the service of a railway company:

Provided also that a government servant may, in accordance with the provisions of any general or special order of the Local Government, take part in the promotion, registration or management of a Co-operative Society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), or under any Provincial Co-operative Societies Act.

13. *Private trade or employment.*—No government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, engage in any trade or undertake any employment or work, other than his official duties:

Provided that a government servant may, without such sanction, undertake honorary work of a social or charitable nature or occasional work of a literary or artistic character, subject to the condition that his official duties do not thereby suffer; but he shall not undertake, or shall discontinue, such work if so directed by the Local Government.

14. *Insolvency and habitual indebtedness.*—A government servant shall avoid habitual indebtedness. If a government servant is adjudged or declared insolvent, or if a moiety of his salary is frequently attached for debt, has been continuously so attached for a period exceeding two years, or is attached for a sum which, in ordinary circumstances, he could not repay within a period of two years, he may, unless he proves that the insolvency or indebtedness is the result of circumstances which, with the exercise of ordinary diligence, he could not have foreseen or over which he had no control, and has not proceeded from extravagant or dissipated habits, be presumed to have contravened this rule. A government servant who applies to be or is adjudged or declared insolvent shall forthwith report his insolvency to the head of the office or department in which he is employed.

15. *Communication of official documents or information.*—No government servant shall, except in accordance with any special or general order of the Local Government, communicate, directly or indirectly any official document or information to a government servant unauthorised to receive the same, to a non-official person, or to the Press.

16. *Connection with Press.*—No government servant shall, except with, and during the continuance of, the previous sanction of the Local Government, own in whole or in part, or conduct or participate

in the editing or management of any newspaper or other periodical publication.

17. *Anonymous publication of documents and anonymous communications to the Press.*—No government servant shall, in any document which he publishes anonymously or in any anonymous communication to the Press, criticise the policy or action of Government intemperately or unreasonably. A government servant shall in respect of any such publication or communication be subject to the provisions of Rule 15.

18. *Publication of documents and communications to the Press in the name of Government servants and public speeches.*—(1) No government servant shall, in any document published under his own name or in any communication made to the Press under his own name or in any public utterance delivered by him, make any statement of fact or opinion which is capable of embarrassing—

(a) the relations between the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government and the people of India or any section thereof, or

(b) the relations between His Majesty's Government or the Governor-General in Council and any foreign country or the Prince or Chief of any State in India.

(2) A government servant who intends to publish any document under his own name or to make any communication to the Press under his own name or to deliver any public utterance containing statements in respect of which any doubt as to the application of the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) may arise shall submit to the Local Government a copy or draft of the document which he intends to publish or of the utterance which he intends to deliver, and shall thereafter act in accordance with such orders as may be passed by the Local Government.

19. *Evidence before Committees.*—(1) No government servant shall give evidence before a public committee—

(a) in India, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government;

(b) outside India, except with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

(2) No government servant giving such evidence shall

No. 77.

For sub-rule (1) (i) of rule 20 in Appendix VI (2) substitute:—

“(1) (i) No Government servant shall take part in, subscribe in aid of, or assist in any way any political movement in India, or relating to Indian affairs”.

Home Department Notification No. F. 50/21/36-I-Public, dated 2nd March 1937.

(F. No. 328-G/37.)

movement or activities tending directly or indirectly to excite disaffection, against, or to embarrass, the Government as by law established, or to promote feelings of hatred or enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, or to disturb the public peace.

(ii) No government servant shall permit any person dependent on him for maintenance or under his care or control to take part in, or in any way assist, any movement or activity which is, or tends directly or indirectly to be, subversive of Government as by law established in India.

Explanation.—A government servant shall be deemed to have permitted a person to take part in or assist a movement or activity within the meaning of clause (ii) if he has not taken every possible precaution and done everything in his power to prevent such person so acting, or if, when he knows or has reason to suspect that such person is so acting, he does not at once inform the Local Government or the officer to whom he is subordinate.

(2) No government servant shall canvas or otherwise interfere or use his influence in connection with, or take part in, any election to a legislative body, whether in India or elsewhere:

Provided that a government servant who is qualified to vote at such election may exercise his right to vote; but, if he does so, shall give no indication of the manner in which he proposes to vote or has voted.

(3) A government servant who issues an address to electors or in any other manner publicly announces himself or allows himself to be publicly announced as a candidate or prospective candidate for election to a legislative body shall be deemed for the purposes of sub-rule (2) to take part in an election to such body.

(4) The provisions of sub-rules (2) and (3) shall, so far as may be, apply to elections to local authorities or bodies, save in respect of government servants required or permitted by or under any law, or order of Government, for the time being in force to be a candidate at such elections.

21. *Vindication of acts and character of government servants as such*—(1) No government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, have recourse to any Court or the Press for the vindication of his official acts or character from defamatory attacks.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall derogate from the right of a government servant to vindicate his private acts or character.

22. *Membership of Service Associations.*—No government servant shall be a member, representative or officer of any association representing, or purporting to represent, government servants or any class of government servants unless such association satisfies the following conditions, namely:—

(a) Membership of the association shall be confined to a distinct class of government servants and shall be open to all government servants of that class;

(b) The association shall not be in any way connected with, or affiliated to—

(i) any association which does not, or

(ii) any federation of associations which do not,

satisfy condition (a);

- (c) the association shall not be in any way connected with any political party or organisation, or engage in any political activity;
- (d) the association shall not—
 - (i) issue or maintain any periodical publication except in accordance with any general or special order of the Local Government;
 - (ii) except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, publish any representation on behalf of its members, whether in the Press or otherwise;
 - (iii) in respect of any election to a legislative body, whether in India or elsewhere, or to a local authority or body—
 - (A) pay, or contribute towards, any expenses incurred in connection with his candidature by a candidate for such election;
 - (B) by any means support the candidature of any person for such election; or
 - (C) undertake or assist in the registration of electors, or the selection of a candidate for such election;
 - (iv) maintain or contribute towards the maintenance of any member of a legislative body whether in India or elsewhere, or of any member of a local authority or body; or
 - (v) pay, or contribute towards, the expenses of any Trade Union which has constituted a fund under section 16 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926):

Provided that conditions (a) and (b) shall not be held to debar any government servant from remaining or becoming a member of the European Government Servants' Association or the Indian Officers' Association and that the Local Government may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by general or special order, dispense with those conditions in the case of any other association.

23. *Control of government servants outside India.*—The Secretary of State in Council shall, for the purposes of these rules, be deemed to be the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, in respect of a government servant who is on leave, or on duty, outside India.

24. *Saving.*—Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to derogate from the provisions of any law, or of any order of any competent authority, for the time being in force, relating to the conduct of government servants.

25. *Repeal.*—The Government Servants' Conduct Rules are hereby superseded in respect of government servants to whom these rules apply.

APPENDIX VII.

Regulations regarding honours and salutes contained in the King's Regulations for the Army and in the Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

Honours and salutes on parade.

1. The honours and salutes to be given by troops on parade and by Guards of Honour, are as follows:—

(i) *To the King.*—On all occasions, Royal salute—
King's Regulations and Orders for the Army. standards and colours lowered, officers saluting, men presenting arms, bands playing the National Anthem through.

(ii) *To Members of the Royal Family.*—Same as (i), except that the bands will only play the first part (six bars) of the National Anthem.

(iii) *To the Crown.*—Royal salute, except that standards will not be lowered and bands will not play.

(iv) *To Foreign Sovereigns; Presidents of Republican States, and Members of Foreign Imperial Families.*—Same as (i), or (ii) respectively, except that their own National Hymn will, where practicable, be played.

These honours will be paid to the senior representative of each Foreign State present, but not to more than one representative of the same State on the same occasion.

(v) *To a Viceroy; and to a High Commissioner, Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of a Dominion Colony, Protectorate, or possession abroad; or Special Royal Commissioner, acting on behalf of the Sovereign, at State occasions such as the opening or closing the Session of Colonial Legislature.*—Same as (i), except that bands will only play the first part (six bars) of the National Anthem.

(vi) *To Field Marshals.*—General salute, same

(vii), and regimental colours of all forces to be lowered, except when a member of the Royal Family is present.

(vii) *To General Officers and Inspecting Officers below the rank of General Officer.*—General salute by the troops under their command; by mounted services, with swords drawn, officers saluting and bands playing the first part of a slow march; by dismounted services, officers saluting, men presenting arms, colours flying, bands playing the first part of a slow march, and drums beating; by corps not having bands, the trumpets or bugles sounding the salute, or the drums beating a ruffle.

(viii) *To Commanding Officers (if under the rank of General Officer) of Garrisons, Camps, or Stations.*—Honours (not extending to a salute of guns) due to the rank one degree higher than that which they actually hold.

(ix) *To Standards, Guidons, and Colours.*—When uncased, at all times, to be saluted with the highest honours, viz., arms presented, trumpets or bugles sounding the salute, drums beating a ruffle.

* * * * *

Officers acting in Civil Office.

2. Officers acting in any civil office are entitled during their tenure to all the honours or salutes appertaining to such office.

* * * * *

Guards of Honour.

3. A guard of honour, as a general rule, of 100 rank and file with a Captain in command, two Subaltern officers (one carrying the standard of cavalry, or the King's colour of infantry), a proportion of Sergeants, and the regimental band will attend:—

(i) Upon the King and other Royal personages; and upon Presidents of those Republican States.

(ii) At State ceremonials.

Similar guards of honour, but with the regimental colour, will attend upon Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's possessions on such occasions as are customary within their Governments. Guards of honour will not be detailed when the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors are returning after leave of absence, the duration of which has not exceeded three months ; nor when they are merely arriving at, or departing to or from, one or other of the ports within their Government ; nor on merely changing their residence.

4. A guard of honour of 50 rank and file, with two officers, one carrying the regimental colour, and a band, will attend—

- (i) To receive a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief upon his arrival and departure, when carrying out an official inspection in his own district.
- (ii) When a Foreign General or Flag Officer lands at a military station within His Majesty's dominions to visit the civil governor or officer in command.
- (iii) When a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief abroad first takes up, and finally quits his command.
- (iv) When a Naval Officer of flag rank commanding-in-chief lands for the first time at a port within his command.
- (v) If deemed expedient to receive distinguished personages, other than those mentioned in paragraph 3, or on occasions not specified in paragraph 1, if it is deemed expedient.

Guards and Sentries.

5. Guards, including guards of honour, mounted over the person of the King
Guards saluting. and members of the Royal Family will pay no compliments except to the King

and members of the Royal Family; and guards, including guards of honour, mounted over Viceroy's and Governors within their respective Governments will pay no compliments to officers or persons of lesser degree. When any such guards are visited by officers on duty, they will turn out to them with sloped arms. (Rifle regiments with ordered arms).

6. Guards are at all times between "Reveille" and "Retreat" to turn

Compliments by guards.

out and pay the compliments specified in paragraph 1 to general officers in uniform and to civil governors within the limits of their jurisdiction. Guards and parties on the march will also pay the prescribed compliments to general officers in uniform.

7. An officer under the rank of a General Officer is not entitled to

Bugle and drum.

the compliment of the bugle sounding the salute, or the drum beating a ruffle, when guards "present arms" to him. An officer not in uniform is not entitled to the compliment of a guard turning out, except members of the Royal Family, and Governors or Lieutenant-Governors within the precincts of their Governments.

8. Regimental guards will turn out, and present arms, once a day to their

Compliments to commanding officers.

Commanding Officers, of whatever army rank.

9. When a General Officer in uniform, or a person entitled to a salute,

To officers passing.

passes in rear of a guard, the commander is to cause his guard to fall in and stand with sloped arms, (Rifle regiments with ordered arms), facing the front, but no drum is to beat or bugle to sound. When such officers pass guards while in the act of relieving, both guards are to salute as they stand, receiving the word of command from the senior commander.

10. Guards are to turn out at all times when

[Guards to turn out under arms. armed parties of any branch of the service

approach their posts; to armed corps* they will present arms, and before other armed parties they will stand with sloped arms, (Rifle regiments with ordered arms). They will not pay compliments between the sounding of "Retreat" and "Reveille", except to grand Rounds. They will not turn out to unarmed parties. A mounted party, armed, will draw and carry swords to all guards turning out to it.

Honours paid by Sentries.

11. Honours will be paid by sentries as follows:—

Page 149—

Add after paragraph 11 the following new paragraph under the heading Guards of Honour and number it 12—

12. The instructions in the King's Regulations are, with the following additions, applicable to India:—

- (i) A guard of honour of 100 rank and file with a Captain in command and two Subaltern officers (one carrying the standard of cavalry, or the King's colour of infantry, with a proportion of sergeant's and the regimental band) will attend on His Excellency the Viceroy and at State Ceremonials.
- (ii) A guard of honour as in (i), but with the Regimental colour, will attend on—
 - (a) Governors and Residents, 1st class, when present officially at a State ceremony of the Supreme Government.
 - (b) A Governor when he first takes up or relinquishes his appointment, when he holds a Durbar, and when he is present officially at a public civil ceremony at a military station within the limits of his jurisdiction.
 - (c) His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India on occasions of official visits.
 - (d) Residents, 1st class, as ordered.
- (iii) A guard of honour of 50 rank and file, with two officers, band, and the regimental colour, will attend—
 - (a) On Governors when present officially at a military station outside the limits of their own jurisdiction.
 - (b) On occasions of official visits of a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief within his own command.
 - (c) When a Resident, 1st class, first takes up or relinquishes his appointment, when he holds a Durbar, when he is present officially at a public civil ceremony at a military station within the limits of his jurisdiction.
- (iv) In the absence of special instructions, the Officer Commanding the troops will decide whether the guard of honour should consist of British or Indian troops. In the latter case the Captain will be replaced by a Subadar, and the Subalterns by Jemadars.

Re-number present paragraphs 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 as paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.

(F. No. 193-H. of 1925.)

and members of the Royal Family; and guards, including guards of honour, mounted over Viceroys and Governors within their respective Governments will pay no compliments to officers or persons of lesser degree. When any such guards are visited by officers on duty, they will turn out to them with sloped arms. (Rifle regiments with ordered arms).

6. Guards are at all times between "Reveille" and "Retreat" to turn out and pay the compliments specified in paragraph 1 to general officers

Compliments by guards.

approach their posts; to armed corps* they will present arms, and before other armed parties they will stand with sloped arms, (Rifle regiments with ordered arms). They will not pay compliments between the sounding of "Retreat" and "Reveille", except to grand Rounds. They will not turn out to unarmed parties. A mounted party, armed, will draw and carry swords to all guards turning out to it.

Honours paid by Sentries.

11. Honours will be paid by sentries as follows:—

Post of Sentry.	Present arms.	Salute.†
Royal palace or furnished from a Royal guard.	Members of the Royal Family. Armed Corps ..	Officers of all ranks (in uniform). Unarmed parties.
Residences of Viceroys and Governors.	Viceroys and Governors. Armed Corps ..	Officers of all ranks (in uniform). Unarmed parties.
Residences of Generals	Generals Armed parties ..	Officers below the rank of General. Unarmed parties.
Other posts. . . .	General and Field officers. Armed parties ..	Officers below field rank. Unarmed parties.

GUARDS OF HONOUR FOR RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS.

12— vide sup, attached.

13. 12. Guards of honour, etc., on the following scale, will, on requisition by the civil or political authorities, be detailed to attend on Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

*By the expression "armed corps" is meant an armed party of a certain strength, namely, a regiment of cavalry, a battery of horse, field, heavy or mountain artillery with its guns, garrison artillery of not less than 2 companies, engineers of not less than 4 companies, a battalion of infantry with or without colours, battalion of tanks, armoured car company, R. A. S. C. or R. A. O. C. of not less than 4 companies.

By the expression "armed party" is meant a party armed with swords, guns or rifles and mounted in the case of mounted units, or two or more tanks or armoured cars.

†As prescribed in Infantry Training

Ruling Prince or Chief entitled to	Guns.					When furnished.	When furnished.
	21	19	17	15	13	11	9
(1) Guard of honour at point of entry (or departure), or at residence, as convenient.	100 Indian infantry with a Subadar, 2 Jemadars, band and regimental colour.	50 Indian infantry under an Indian officer.	..	..	..	..	(1) and (2) on arrival and departure on a visit other than private or to attend social gatherings or public amusements, also when attending a State ceremony to which he has been officially invited; (3) and (4) during residence; (3) may be increased for security.
(2) Escort thence, to or from residence, if available.	2 Non-commissioned officers and 12 sowars.	1 Non-commissioned officer and 8 sowars.	1 Non-commissioned officer, 3 sowars.	..	..	..	For Ruling Princes or Chiefs with salutes of 21 and 19 guns at all military stations; for those with salutes of less than 19 guns, at presidency towns, and at any military station where it is usual to detail guards, or escorts, or both to attend on the Ruling Prince or Chief concerned, local precedents being followed.
(3) Guard on residence ..	2 Non-commissioned officers and 12 sepoyas.	1 Non-commissioned officer and 6 sepoyas.	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Escort when the Ruling Prince or Chief goes out if available.	1 Non-commissioned officer and 3 sowars.	..	..	..	..	..	..

The guard of honour and all guards at the station visited will pay a Ruling Prince or Chief the compliments prescribed for a General Officer in uniform.

No. 36.

Page 151.—In the 5th line of paragraph 14(b) *delete* the word and *add* “and Punjab States” after “States of Western India”.

MI 14 RD

A general salute will be given—

- (a) To Governors when attending a parade within their own Province, other than that held on His Majesty's birthday, or on Proclamation day.
- (b) To the Chief Commissioner of the N.-W. F. Province, the Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore, the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan, when all the troops on the parade which they attend belong to their administrative area. This last condition does not apply on the occasion of parades held on His Majesty's birthday, or on Proclamation Day.

14 14. Guards and sentries will pay compliments as prescribed in the King's Regulations, but guards, including guards of honour, mounted over the residence of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, or a G. O. C.-in-Chief within his own command, will pay no compliments to persons of lesser degree. When such guards are visited by officers on duty they will turn out to them with sloped arms.

15 15. The Officers of the Political Department who rank in the table of precedence above Colonels are, within the limits of their jurisdiction, entitled to receive from guards

Compliments to Political Officers.

No. 27.

Page 153.—For the present “Table of Artillery Salutes” substitute the following table :—

153

TABLE OF ARTILLERY SALUTES.

(Referred to in paragraph 749, R. A. I.)

Persons.	No. of guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.
Imperial salute	101	When the Sovereign is present in person.
Royal salute	31	On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the reigning Sovereign ; the Birthday of the Consort of the reigning Sovereign ; Proclamation day.
Members of the Royal Family	31	} On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a State ceremony.
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families. (a)	21	
Sultan of Zanzibar	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Prime Minister of Nepal (b)	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India.	17	
Governor of Portuguese India	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies . .	17	(see self No. 69)
Envoys Extraordinary / Ministers Plenipotentiary	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17	

No. 58.

Page 153.

Table of Artillery Salutes.

After the entry “Commissioner in Sind 13”

Add

“Chief Commissioner of Aden 13”

[File No. 18 (6)-H. of 1932.]

APPENDIX VIII.

Extracts from the Rules prescribing the respective duties of Civil and Military authorities in certain matters relating to the passage of troops on the line of march as laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Chapter XI and Appendix XVI.

(*Vide* para. 96 of Manual).

1. The civil authorities are responsible for maintaining all established

Camping grounds.

camping grounds outside

cantonments in good order. The brigade commander will advise the civil officers concerned when camping grounds will be used by troops in order that the wells, etc., may be cleaned out beforehand. When wells have not been in regular use for some time the brigade commander will have them inspected by a medical officer. Camping grounds should not be cultivated and will be kept clear of jungle growth and planted with suitable shady trees.

2. When a unit is ordered to move by route

Itinerary of moves.

march, the commander will inform the civil or political officers, through whose jurisdiction the route passes of the itinerary of the march. He will also inform them of the strength of the party and of the probable date of arrival at ferries or other points where special assistance is required from the civil authorities.

3. The civil or political officer concerned will

Duties of Civil official attached to troops.

detail a police or other official to accompany the troops and take steps to prevent the irregular sale of liquor or fruit to the troops on or near the routes, and to exclude from the camp or its vicinity all women of loose character.

The duties of this official will be as follows :—

- (i) He will be the medium of communication between the O. C. troops and the subordinate civil officials and inhabitants generally and will give all the assistance in his power to the O. C. troops.

advance party in conjunction with the I. A. S. C. will take over or reject supplies forwarded by the civil authorities. When supplies are being inspected a civil official should be present. Supplies can only be rejected by the I. A. S. C. and on the grounds that they are unfit for consumption. If supplies are unfit owing to the fault of the unit, payment will be made by the unit. Demands for commodities such as sheep, fowls and eggs or for perishable articles will be made on the civil authorities, who will purchase the same and hand them over in bulk to the unit together with a bill made out at local rates and for the conveyance hire, if any. The bill will be settled at once. In case of disputes the opinion of the I. A. S. C. representatives will be taken and his decision will be final. A copy of the report of any complaint regarding supplies will be sent to the civil officer of the district.

6. The officer of the day will visit the bazaar frequently to see that the guard or military police, posted thereon are doing their duty, and that no irregularities are permitted. All irregularities will be brought to notice and dealt with at once. The O. C. troops will ensure that he is readily accessible to any civil official or inhabitant who may be desirous of lodging a complaint. The civil supply official should report to the O. C. each evening whether any claims remain unsettled, and if so, the latter will personally see to their immediate settlement. The civil official should endorse all receipts given for payments made, and the O. C. troops will not accept receipts unless so endorsed.

7. The O. C. troops is responsible for damage to government or private property whether by troops or followers or personnel of hired transport. Any complaints from the inhabitants will be enquired into and settled, if possible, before leaving the camp.

All camps will be left clean and in a sanitary condition ready for occupation by another unit.

their fees at the local rates will be paid by the Army Department.

10. On engagement of the carriage, the civil or political officer will advance to the owners half the estimated hire for the full journey. The carriage will be sent to the place required in charge of a tahsil or darbar official, who will hand to the indenting officer a detail of the composition of the carriage, authorized loads, hire rates, owners' names, amount advanced and receipts for the same, and intimation as to the station at which the carriage should be exchanged (see I. A. F. S.-1675). The amount advanced will be at once repaid to the civil officer by the I. A. S. C.

11. The civil officer supplying the carriage will at the same time warn the civil officer at the first exchanging station of the transport requiring exchange, and the date and place at which it will be required, the latter will then proceed as in paragraph 10, and warn the next exchanging station. Similar action will be taken at each exchanging station on the route.

12. Should any change be required *en route* in the original quantity and description of transport supplied, the Officer Commanding the troops will give the civil officer at the exchanging station concerned as much notice as possible.

13. Carriage breaking down between exchanging stations should be replaced on the spot in communication with the local civil officials, and paid off. If the advance received has not been liquidated the owner must refund the amount then due.

14. On arrival at an exchanging station, or at destination, the carriage will be at once released and paid off by the I. A. S. C. Officer,

good understanding and common sense of the civil, political and military officers whose duty it may be to apply them.

The following are the main principles referred to :—

- (a) That training in the open country and manœuvres are a necessity for the efficiency of an army for the duties for which it is maintained, and also that if training is to be thorough it should take place, as often as possible, on ground new to the troops.
- (b) That as the burden or inconvenience caused by the incidence of manœuvres is one which, for obvious reasons, cannot be equally shared by the community at large it is of the utmost importance that any such burden or inconvenience to the individual should be reduced to a minimum, and that any actual loss or damage, present or prospective, should receive early and adequate compensation.
- (c) That it is only by the closest co-operation between military and civil officers that the above conditions are attainable.

II.—Selection of training and manœuvre areas.

1. District commanders will, in co-operation with the local civil authorities, prepare manœuvre maps of their commands, marking on them areas where troops can be readily concentrated and economically maintained with a minimum of disturbance, dislocation of business and inconvenience to the local population. For this purpose local gazetteers should be freely consulted and will be found to be of much assistance. These maps should be revised periodically and should show in distinctive colours the areas most suitable for divisional and brigade manœuvres, collective training of all units field firing and artillery practice camps.

At such time as may be found mutually convenient, the district commander will, in consultation with the civil authorities, select the areas for

MIFD

divisional and other manœuvres, practice camps etc., during the ensuing training season, the general principle being that as many years as possible should elapse between manœuvres in the same area—the minimum to be aimed at being one clear year. It should, however, be understood that this system of rotation of areas does not apply to ordinary collective training or to minor operations of two or three days' duration held in the vicinity of cantonments, when troops are self-supplied, nor to waste areas. Commanders concerned should, however, be careful to safeguard the interests of cultivators against any abuse of this principle.

3. The dates for the proposed manœuvres should be fixed after consultation with the civil authorities who should be provided as soon as possible with a map of the area and general information regarding the proposed disposition of troops and the general arrangements of supply during manœuvres.

III.—*Field firing and artillery practice camps.*

In framing a scheme for a field firing exercise the first consideration should be the selection of a tract of country, the temporary occupation of which will cause the least possible inconvenience to the inhabitants; it follows that waste land should, when practicable, be selected and that it will rarely be possible to make a field firing exercise a continuation or final of manœuvres. A scheme should then be framed which will fit in with the ground chosen. If these principles be followed it should rarely be necessary to require the evacuation of villages. Should, however, such a course be unavoidable, all arrangements connected with the evacuation will be in the hands of the civil authorities who will, in consultation with the military authorities, decide the terms under which the evacuation will take place and the amount or scale of compensation, if any, for disturbance or loss of earnings to be paid to the inhabitants. The question of compensation should also be considered in cases where actual evacuation is held to be unnecessary and where a sufficient margin of safety can be

secured by confining inhabitants within certain limits. In all cases it should be clearly understood that mutual agreement, between the civil and military authorities as to the conditions under which the field firing may be held, must be reached before the exercise takes place, and sufficiently long beforehand so that arrangements for training may not be upset.

IV.—Compensation.

1. The machinery for assessment of compensation will vary according to circumstances. As a rule it will be preferable in the case of manœuvres to employ a staff of compensation officers—military and civil—the military side of the staff including, as a rule, Indian officers. If these compensation officers are unable to agree they must refer the matter for the decision of the civil district officer or corresponding authority. When a joint commission is not appointed, the civil authorities will be the sole arbiters, and their decision must be accepted.

2. The methods of assessing compensation can be best considered under two headings:—

(a) *Damage to movable or immovable property.*—

Such as wells, walls, trees, houses and live stock, etc. In this case payment on the spot is preferable. Where a joint commission is employed, it will dispose of all claims on the spot, as far as possible, pay in cash the sum awarded to, and take an acquittance from the claimant. When there is no commission, claims will be referred to the local civil authorities for immediate disposal.

(b) *Damages to crops.*—With regard to what is considered “remediable” damage, such as damage caused by the movement of troops, it will usually be preferable, in the case of manœuvres, for the joint commission to arrange for payment of compensation on the spot direct to the injured individual. As an alternative, the civil officer should keep a progressive statement of the area damaged

divisional and other manoeuvres, practice camps etc., during the ensuing training season, the general principle being that as many years as possible should elapse between manoeuvres in the same area—the minimum to be aimed at being one clear year. It should, however, be understood that this system of rotation of areas does not apply to ordinary collective training or to minor operations of two or three days' duration held in the vicinity of cantonments, when troops are self-supplied, nor to waste areas. Commanders concerned should, however, be careful to safeguard the interests of cultivators against any abuse of this principle.

3. The dates for the proposed manoeuvres should be fixed after consultation with the civil authorities who should be provided as soon as possible with a map of the area and general information regarding the proposed disposition of troops and the general arrangements of supply during manoeuvres.

III.—*Field firing and artillery practice camps.*

In framing a scheme for a field firing exercise the first consideration should be the selection of a tract of country, the temporary occupation of which will cause the least possible inconvenience to the inhabitants; it follows that waste land should, when practicable, be selected and that it will rarely be possible to make a field firing exercise a continuation or finale of manoeuvres. A scheme should then be framed which will fit in with the ground chosen. If these principles be followed it should rarely be necessary to require the evacuation of villages. Should, however, such a course be unavoidable, all arrangements connected with the evacuation will be in the hands of the civil authorities who will, in consultation with the military authorities, decide the terms under which the evacuation will take place and the amount or scale of compensation, if any, for disturbance or loss of earnings to be paid to the inhabitants. The question of compensation should also be considered in cases where actual evacuation is held to be unnecessary and where a sufficient margin of safety can be

secured by confining inhabitants within certain limits. In all cases it should be clearly understood that mutual agreement, between the civil and military authorities as to the conditions under which the field firing may be held, must be reached before the exercise takes place, and sufficiently long beforehand so that arrangements for training may not be upset.

IV.—Compensation.

1. The machinery for assessment of compensation will vary according to circumstances. As a rule it will be preferable in the case of manœuvres to employ a staff of compensation officers—military and civil—the military side of the staff including, as a rule, Indian officers. If these compensation officers are unable to agree they must refer the matter for the decision of the civil district officer or corresponding authority. When a joint commission is not appointed, the civil authorities will be the sole arbiters, and their decision must be accepted.

2. The methods of assessing compensation can be best considered under two headings:—

(a) *Damage to movable or immovable property.*—

Such as wells, walls, trees, houses and live stock, etc. In this case payment on the spot is preferable. Where a joint commission is employed, it will dispose of all claims on the spot, as far as possible, pay in cash the sum awarded to, and take an acquittance from the claimant. When there is no commission, claims will be referred to the local civil authorities for immediate disposal.

(b) *Damages to crops.*—With regard to what is considered “remediable” damage, such as damage caused by the movement of troops, it will usually be preferable, in the case of manœuvres, for the joint commission to arrange for payment of compensation on the spot direct to the injured individual. As an alternative, the civil officer should keep a progressive statement of the area damaged

together with a rough estimate of the amount of compensation to be finally awarded and keep the military commander concerned informed thereof at periodical intervals; the final award being made if possible when the harvest is gathered, or in the Punjab, where the harvest is late, before the end of March, so as to enable the charges to be debited to the training grant for the year. This latter course is one which will usually be the more convenient in the assessment of damage caused by troops training in the vicinity of cantonments.

3. It is of the first importance that the terms under which compensation shall be assessed should be decided before the training season by military and civil authorities in consultation, made known to all concerned, and that claims should be kept to the lowest figure by judicious selection of ground and avoidance of cultivated areas at a season when the crops are most susceptible of damage. The advice of civil officials on these points should always be obtained, and, if it can be arranged that this can take the form of a series of lectures on local conditions and methods of cultivation in the district, the best results may be expected to follow.

4. As regards payment of compensation, the principle to be observed is that when possible payments should be made on the spot, direct to the claimant and through as few intermediaries as practicable.

5. In the case of manœuvres the cost of any distinguishing badges for, and any expenditure incurred on, the compensation staff will be defrayed out of the training grant.

6. Military officers are forbidden to award certificates to civil officials such as tahsildars, naib-tahsildars or kanungos.

V.—*Transport and Supplies.*

1. Government transport will be utilised as far as possible; when hired transport has to be resorted to and the assistance of the civil authorities in con-

nection with obtaining it is required, the rules laid down in Army Regulations, India, Vol. II, paragraph 561 and Appendix XVI will be adhered to.

2. As regards the collection of supplies, the rules contained in Army Regulations, India, Vol. II chapter XI will be followed.

In fixing the prices at which supplies locally procurable are to be paid for, "price current" means the price at which the civil officer, having regard to the facilities for the supply at the halting place or camping ground, is prepared to deliver supplies thereat, and does not mean the price ordinarily prevailing in the neighbourhood.

VI.—Orders to be issued to the troops.

Special orders on the following subjects will be issued, after consultation with the head of the civil district concerned by army, divisional or brigade headquarters concerned before the commencement of manœuvres; similar orders should also be included in the standing orders of each station for the guidance of officers conducting field training. If properly carried out by responsible officers, such orders will tend to keep down needless claims for compensation and remove possible chances of friction between soldiers and villagers—

- (a) Damage and loss of fruit, garden, field or farm produce; young or standing crops, etc.
- (b) Cutting or damage to trees, especially from camel grazing.
- (c) Destruction or damage to hedges, fences etc.
- (d) Officers' servants and camp followers.
- (e) Incomplete obliteration of latrines.
- (f) Restrictions regarding entrance into villages, places of worship, shrines, etc.
- (g) Restrictions as to destruction of peafowl, monkeys, pigeons, etc., in places where such are held sacred.
- (h) Duty of commanding officers to report at once any damage caused by troops.
- (i) Treatment of hired transport drivers.

APPENDIX IX.

Instructions for the use of officers appointed as tutors and guardians to Ruling Princes and Chiefs or their sons.

1. The guardian should understand that he is at the absolute disposal of his pupil at all times and that no private or personal considerations should stand in the way of his duty towards his charge.

2. It follows that he must give up for the time being any special pursuit or recreation in which he should happen to be interested unless he can conscientiously share it with his pupil.

3. He should be careful not to mix himself up in, or interfere with, local politics. If his pupil is a Ruling Prince's or Chief's son whose father is alive, he should take his instructions from, and defer to, the Prince or Chief in all matters and should have no dealings with any State official. In the case of a minor Ruler, whose State is under administration, he should similarly consider himself as directly subordinate to the Political Officer in charge. At the same time he should maintain friendly relations with all concerned in the administration of the State and should be careful not to prejudice the mind of his pupil against any particular official or noble of the State.

4. In some cases he may find himself in conflict with the ladies of the zenana, who are generally anxious to exercise as much influence as possible over a minor Ruler. This will give rise at times to a difficult situation, and much tact and patience will be required. In such circumstances he should be guided by his sense of duty towards his pupil, and while always studiously polite and considerate towards the wishes and even prejudices of the zenana ladies, he should be firm in carrying out the instructions he has received from the Political Officer, and in doing what he conceives best in the interests of his charge.

Foreign Dept.
D. O. Circular to
Local Governments
and Political off-
cers dated the 14th
August 1899.

5. He should not attempt to influence his ward in matters of religion, except that he should encourage him to adhere to all State and religious customs and ceremonies until at any rate he is of sufficient age to judge of these matters for himself.

6. He should encourage his pupil to move in European society, to be loyal to the British connection, and to realise the benefits his State has derived from its dependence on the protection of the Paramount Power. But this does not imply any necessity for encouraging him to eat with Europeans, unless this is expressly desired by the boy's father, or to abandon any of the ancient and cherished customs of his race and religion.

7. He should enjoin upon his pupil the importance of keeping on good terms with his brother Princes and Chiefs, to give in on small and unimportant points of etiquette, if this will help to establish friendly relations, and not to despise or laugh at the ways and manners of Princes and Chiefs more old-fashioned than himself.

8. It is hardly necessary to lay down that on taking over charge the first point to look to will be the boy's morals and general behaviour, the formation in fact of his character ; the second point, his health and the condition of his surroundings, and the third, the nature of his studies.

9. The first and second of these points, while they are far the most important, will at the same time be generally the most difficult to deal with, as long as the boy remains at home. It is most necessary that he should not be estranged or isolated from the society of his own people. At the same time he must, as far as possible, be kept away from flatterers and sycophants and especially, as he grows older, from the ever-present and degrading influences which would lead him into immorality of every kind. To protect him from this his time should be fully occupied with manly outdoor games and pursuits and his surroundings should be clean and healthy, to attain which local prejudices will have to be gradually surmounted by tact and personal influence and persuasion.

10. As regards studies these must of course be adjusted to the age and abilities of the pupil. But as boys in these days will probably join a Chiefs' college with their guardians, the latter's duties in this respect will generally consist in merely assisting his ward in preparing his lessons. If the boy has not yet joined a college, the guardian should ordinarily confine himself to teaching the boy to talk, read and write English. This will ensure him a good start on joining.

11. The guardian should not rebuke or criticise his pupil in the presence of servants or subordinates or except in special circumstances, before any other third party.

12. The direction contained in paragraph 3, that the guardian of a minor Prince or Chief whose State is under administration, should consider himself as subordinate to the Political Officer in Government letter No. F.684-P.33, dated 24th January 1934.

APPENDIX IX.

Page 168.

No. 65.

For the existing paragraph 12 substitute the following :

12. The direction contained in paragraph 3, that the guardian of a Prince or Chief whose State is under administration, should consider himself as subordinate to the Political Officer in Government letter No. F.684-P.33, dated 24th January 1934.

When a minor Prince or Chief is sent to] for education or similar purposes, the tutor or guardian selected for b be directly responsible to the authorities in India for sanction of all arrangements, including the control of expenditure. The tutor or should, however, place himself in touch with the India Office on talin duties in England and also keep the Political Aide-de-Camp there fully in of the arrangements made. The Political Officer of the State should co- cate with the Ruler or his guardian through the Government of India, there is no objection, in questions of urgency, to his sending direct to th or guardian copies of important communications which he is making t the Government of India.

These instructions do not apply to references to an absent Ruling or Chief regarding the current business of the State.

APPENDIX X.

Procedure to be observed in connection with the transfer of the services of a Government officer to another Government office or department.

1. It is the duty of a Government officer, who wishes to transfer his services to a different Government office or department, to obtain the consent of the authority which appoints to his existing post before taking up the new employment. If he takes up the new employment without such consent, he commits a breach of discipline and is liable to be punished, in the last resource, by dismissal from his former post and consequent loss of pensionable service. Resignation of his former appointment will not, it should be noted, protect him from this penalty.

2. In granting or withholding consent to the acceptance by a subordinate of other Government employment, the head of an office or department must consider whether the transfer will be consistent with the interests of the public service. Permission should not be refused, however, without strong reason, which should be recorded in writing.

3. The head of an office or department shall not employ, either temporarily or permanently, an officer whom he knows, or has reason to believe, to belong to another establishment, without the previous consent of the head of the office or department in which he is employed. In the rare case in which for reasons which appear satisfactory to the new employer an officer cannot obtain the required consent before taking up the new appointment, the employment may be made conditional on consent being obtained at the earliest opportunity.

4. The foregoing instructions apply equally to officers on leave, whether with or without allowances. All leave allowances must *ipso facto* cease on the taking up of new employment, other than work of a purely casual nature.

[*Extract from Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance Department. No. 3205-P. (Pensions and Gratuities), dated the 27th June 1910.*]

APPENDIX XI.

(Vide PARA. 10 OF MANUAL.)

Return of deaths of European Officers (including members of the Civil Service of India) and pensioners in _____ for the month of _____.

Name.	Date of death.	Place of death.	Occupation at time of death.	Age at time of death	Place of birth.	Particulars as to family connections.	Particulars as to property (if any).	Length of service.*	Cause of death.	Address in England of relatives if known.
				Y. M. D.						

***The information is not required in the case of pensioners.**

For pages 171 to 175 substitute the following:—

RULES REGULATING THE ADMISSION OF OFFICERS TO THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

I.—Rules regulating the admission of junior military officers to the Political Department of the Government of India.

1. All applications for employment in the Political Department should be submitted officially through the proper channels, with information in the form attached. Such applications will be considered by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, and each candidate will be duly informed, through the military authorities, of the result of his application. Applications should not be submitted until the applicant has passed all the prescribed examinations for admission to the Indian Army, and officers will not be appointed to the Department until they have qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain.

Officers are not ordinarily eligible for appointment to the Political Department if they are married.

2. The name of an accepted candidate for the Political Department will ordinarily be removed from the list (a) in the event of his marriage; or (b) if he should obtain any other permanent extra-regimental employ, e.g., in the Military Accounts Department; or (c) when he attains the age of twenty-six years.

3. In making selections much weight will be given to linguistic attainments, especially in the languages specified in the margin.

4. Officers selected for employment in the Political Department will be required to undergo a medical examination.

5. First appointments to the Political Department will ordinarily be made with effect from the 1st October in each year; and all officers who are appointed to the Department will be on probation for a period of not less than three years from the date of first appointment. No officer will ordinarily be confirmed in the Department unless he is free from debt.

6. An officer on first appointment to the Political Department will, as a general rule, be attached for a period of not less than 18 months, to a British District either in the Punjab, United Provinces or in Delhi to undergo a course of training; and he will be required to pass such Departmental Examinations as may be prescribed for members of the Indian Civil Service in the Province to which he is attached.

7. Should an officer fail to pass the departmental examination within the period of his training, he will ordinarily revert to Military duty.

8. On the expiry of the period of preliminary training, a probationer will be posted for six months to an Indian State or a Frontier District for training in political or frontier work. At the end of this period his general knowledge of Indian History and political subjects or frontier conditions will be tested by examination, which will be both oral and in writing, and will include questions on the following works :—

For officers under training in an Indian State.

- (a) Lyall's " Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India ",
- (b) The introduction to Aitchison's Treaties for Central India or Rajputana as the case may be, and
- (c) The Political Department Manual.

For officers under training on the Frontier

- (a) Lyall's " Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India "
- (b) The introduction to Aitchison's Treaties in regard to Afghanistan.
- (c) Articles in the Imperial Gazetteer on the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

Candidates will also be expected to have some knowledge of standard works bearing on the country in which they are serving . i.e., in the case of—

Indian States.—Tod's *Rajasthan*, Malcolm's " Central India ", Sleeman's " Rambles and Recollections ", Lyall's " Asiatic Studies ", and in the case of—

The Frontier.—Edward's " Year on the Punjab Frontier ", Thornton's " Life of Sir Robert Sandeman ", Chirol's " The Middle Eastern Questions ".

9. During the period of an officer's probation, reports on his work and general suitability for the Political Department will be submitted once every six months, through the proper channels, by the Collector or Political Officer under whom he is serving. Should an officer marry during this period he will ordinarily revert to military duty.

10. Nothing in these rules shall interfere in any way with the absolute discretion of the Viceroy to select any officer for the Political Department.

APPENDIX XII.

Rules regulating the admission of officers to the Political Department of the Government of India.

I. Rules regulating the admission of Junior Military officers to the Political Department.

In supersession of the orders contained in the *O. For. Dept.* Notification by the Government of India in the *Notfns. No. 3103-* Foreign Department, No. 1680-G., dated the 27th *Est. A., dated 8th* Oct. 1910 and July 1906, the Governor-General in Council is *No. 2016-Est. A.,* pleased to publish the following rules regulating *dated 31st August* the admission of junior military officers to the *1914, and 135-Est.* Political Department of the Government of India :— *A., dated 25th Jan. 1916.*

1. All applications for employment in the Political Department should be submitted officially through the proper channels, with information in the form attached. Such applications will be considered in the Foreign and Political Department and each candidate will be duly informed, through the military authorities, of the result of his application. Applications should not be submitted until the applicant has passed all the prescribed examinations for admission to the Indian Army, and officers will not be appointed to the Department until they have qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain.

Officers are not ordinarily eligible for appointment to the Political Department if they are married.*

2. The name of an accepted candidate for the Political Department will ordinarily be removed from the list (a) in the event of his marriage; or (b) if he should obtain any other permanent extra regimental employ, e.g., in the Bombay Political Department, or the Military Accounts Department; or (c) when he completes seven years' army service; or attains the age of twenty-seven years.

*Note. This rule does not apply in the case of Indian officers.

3. In making selections much weight will be given to linguistic attainments, especially in the languages specified in the margin.

Urdu, and Hindi, Persian,
Pushtu, Arabic, Russian, French.

4. Officers selected for employment in the Political Department will be required to undergo a medical examination.

5. First appointments to the Political Department will ordinarily be made with effect from the 1st April in each year; and all officers who are appointed to the Department will be on probation for a period of not less than three years, from date of first appointment.

6. An officer, on first appointment to the Political Department, will, as a general rule, be attached to a district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for a period of not less than eighteen months, to undergo a course of training in revenue and judicial work similar to that prescribed for Assistant Collectors in that Province, and to acquire proficiency in Urdu. During this period he will be required to pass a departmental test, which will be identical with that prescribed for members of the Indian Civil Service in the United Provinces, except that (1) the use of books will be allowed in all subjects, except in Urdu and in Treasury and Accounts, (2) Probationers will not be expected to pass the local examination in Hindi. Particular importance will be attached to a probationer's ability to speak Urdu fluently and in a manner befitting the occasion. An officer who has passed the Proficiency examination in Urdu will be exempted from further examination in that language while undergoing training in the United Provinces.

7. Should an officer fail to pass the departmental examination within the period of his training, he will ordinarily revert to military duty.

✓ 8. On the expiry of the period of preliminary training, a probationer will be posted for six months to an Indian State or a Frontier District, for training in political or frontier work. At the end of this

period, his general knowledge of Indian History and political subjects or frontier conditions will be tested by examination which will be both oral and in writing and include questions on the following works :—

For officers under training in an Indian State.

- (a) Lyall's " Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India."
- (b) The introduction to Aitchison's Treaties for Central India or Rajputana as the case may be ; and
- (c) The Political Department Manual.

For officers under training on the Frontier.

- (a) Lyall's " Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India."
- (b) The introduction to Aitchinson's treaties in regard to Afghanistan.
- (c) Articles in the Imperial Gazetteer on the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

Candidates will also be expected to have some knowledge of standard works bearing on the country, in which they are serving ; i.e., in the case of—

Indian States.—Tod's " Rajasthan," Malcolm's " Central India," Sleeman's " Rambles and Recollections," Lyall's " Asiatic Studies ; " and in the case of—

The Frontier.—Edwardes' " Year on the Punjab Frontier " Thornton's " Life of Sir Robert Sandeman," Chirol's " The Middle Eastern Question."

9. During the period of an officer's probation, reports on his work and general suitability for the Political Department will be submitted once every six months through the proper channels, by the Collector or Political Officer under whom he is serving. Should an officer marry during this period he will ordinarily revert to military duty.

10. Nothing in these rules shall interfere in any way with the absolute discretion of the Viceroy to select any officer for the Political Department. Information to be supplied by a candidate for Political employ.

1. Name and profession of father.
2. Date of candidate's birth.
3. Where educated. Length of stay at school. Highest form reached and distinctions gained there. Place in Sandhurst, entrance and final examinations. Prizes won there.
4. Language qualifications, stating degree of proficiency and examinations (if any) passed in each.*
5. Whether qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain.†
6. Brief statement of how and where army service has been passed.
7. Particulars as to any active service in the field.
8. Whether married or single.
9. Whether free from debt.
10. Names of any near relatives who have served or are serving in India.
11. Names of persons other than immediate military superiors who can testify to character and qualification.

*Particulars of language examinations passed after submission of this application should be reported without delay, through the usual channel, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

†Accepted candidates who have not so qualified should report to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, through the usual channel, as soon as they pass the examinations for promotion."

*Information to be supplied by the Office Commanding
 _____ Regiment respecting Lieutenant _____,
 an applicant for Political employ.*

This form should be forwarded through the proper channel, for transmission with remarks, to the Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, by whom it will be transferred to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

1. How long have you been acquainted with Lieutenant _____? 1.
- *2. Would you recommend him for the appointment of Adjutant? 2.
- *3. Do you consider him suited for Staff employ? 3.
- *4. Is he popular— 4.
 - (a) with his brother British officers, and (a)
 - (b) with the Indian ranks? (b)
- *5. Do you consider that he shows tact in dealing with Natives of India? 5.
6. Give the Medical Officer's opinion respecting his physique and general health. 6.
7. Is he of active habits and proficient in field sports? 7.
8. Is he a good, bad or indifferent horseman? 8.
- *9. Do you consider him to be in general ability above, up to, or under the average of his rank and service? 9.
10. Has Lieutenant _____ in any way specially distinguished himself? 10.
- *11. Add any general remarks you may have to offer in respect to his ability, character, etc. 11.

*It will be convenient if reasons are given for the replies to these questions, which should usually be answered in some detail.

II. Rules regulating the admission of junior members of the Indian Civil Service to the Political Department.

Of. For. Dept. In supersession of all previous orders on the
Notfn. No. 3104- subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased
Est. A., dated 6th and to publish the following rules regulating the admis-
Oct. 1910, sion of junior members of the Indian Civil Service
Notfn. No. 724- to the Political Department of the Government of
Est. A., dated 15th India.
April 1915.

1. All applications for employment in the Political Department should be submitted officially through the proper channels, with information in the form attached. Such applications will be considered in the Foreign and Political Department, and each candidate will be duly informed, through the Local Government under which he is serving, of the result of his application.

2. The choice of probationers will ordinarily be made from officers of not more than three or four years' service, but the Viceroy reserves full discretion to select any officer of any standing.

3. A married officer will not ordinarily be eligible for admission to the Political Department, and the name of an accepted candidate will ordinarily be removed from the list in the event of his marriage.*

4. Officers selected for employment in the Political Department will be required to undergo a medical examination.

5. An officer selected for the Political Department will be on probation for a period of three years. During this period, reports on his work and general suitability for the Department will be submitted once every six months through the proper channels by the Political Officer under whom he is serving. Should any officer marry during this period he will ordinarily revert to his Province.*

6. An officer will, on selection, be posted for six months to an Indian State or a Frontier District for training in political or frontier work. At the end

*Note.—This rule does not apply in the case of Indian officers.

of this period his general knowledge of Indian History and Political subjects or frontier conditions will be tested by examination which will be both oral and in writing and include questions on the following works :—

For officers under training in an Indian State.

(a) Lyall's "Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India ;"

(b) The introduction to Aitchinson's Treaties, for Central India or Rajputana as the case may be ; and

(c) The Political Department Manual.

For officers under training on the Frontier.

(a) Lyall's "Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India."

(b) The introduction to Aitchison's Treaties in regard to Afghanistan.

(c) Articles in the Imperial Gazetteer on the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

Candidates will also be expected to have some knowledge of standard works bearing on the country in which they are serving, *i.e.*, in the case of—

Indian States.—Tod's "Rajasthan," Malcolm's "Central India," Sleeman's "Rambles and Re-collections," Lyall's "Asiatic Studies";

and in the case of —

The Frontier.—Edwardes' "Year on the Punjab Frontier," Thornton's "Life of Sir Robert Sandeman," Chirol's "The Middle Eastern Question."

7. An officer will not be confirmed in the Political Department unless he can speak Urdu fluently and in a manner befitting the occasion.

Information to be supplied by a member of the Indian Civil Service who is a candidate for Political employ.

1. Name and profession of father 1.
2. Where educated 2.
3. University honours and distinctions. 3.
4. Language qualifications, stating degree of proficiency and examinations (if any) passed in each. 4.
5. Brief statement of how and where service has been passed. 5.
6. Whether married or single 6.
7. Names of any near relatives who have served or are serving in India. 7.
8. Names of persons, other than immediate superiors who can testify to character and qualifications. 8.

Dated the _____ of

*Information to be supplied by his immediate superiors
respecting _____, an applicant
for Political employ.*

(This form should be forwarded through the Local Government for transmission, with remarks, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.)

1. How long have you been acquainted with _____ ? 1.
- *2. Is he popular— 2.
 - (a) with his brother British officers and in society generally ? (a)
 - (b) with those Natives of India with whom his duties or relations bring him into contact ? (b)
- *3. Do you consider that he shows tact in dealings with Natives of India ? 3.
4. Give a Medical Officer's opinion respecting his physique and general health. 4.
5. Is he of active habits and proficient in field sports ? 5.
6. Is he a good, bad, or indifferent horseman ? 6.
- *7. Do you consider him to be in general ability above, up to or under the average of his rank and service ? 7.
- *8. Has _____ in any way specially distinguished himself ? 8.
- *9. Add any general remarks you may have to offer in respect to his ability, character, etc. 9.

* It will be convenient if reasons are given for the replies to these questions, which should usually be answered in some detail.

APPENDIX XIII.

Dress Regulations for Officers of the Political Departments under the Government of India and the Government of Bombay.

I.—These regulations apply only to officers serving in the Secretariat of the Foreign and Political Department, to officers on the graded list of the Political Department of the Government of India, and to officers appointed permanently to the Political Department of the Government of Bombay.

II.—For the purposes of these regulations officers are divided into three classes:—

Class I.—The Secretaries in the Foreign and Political Department, Agents to the Governor-General, Residents of the 1st class, and the Agent to the Governor of Bombay in Kathiawar.

Class II.—The Deputy Secretaries, and Under Secretary in the Foreign and Political Department and all officers of the Political Department of the Government of India or of the Government of Bombay who are in receipt of a pay of more than Rs. 1,250 a month.

Class III.—Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India or of the Government of Bombay who are in receipt of a pay of Rs. 1,250 a month or less.

NOTE.—The term “pay” does not include the personal allowance of officers of the Indian Civil Service or the Punjab Commission but does include overseas pay.

CORRIGENDUM TO THE MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS TO
OFFICERS OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 1924.

No. 57. .

For pages 180 to 187 substitute the following.

**Dress Regulations for Officers of the
Political Department of the Govern.**

APPENDIX XIII.

Dress Regulations for Officers of the Political Departments under the Government of India and the Government of Bombay.

I.—These regulations apply only to officers
of the Political Department of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay.

No. 24.

Page 180.

For the title "Dress Regulations for Officers of the Political Departments under the Government of India and the Government of Bombay" read "Dress Regulations for Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India".

Page 180-Regulation I.

In line 3 for the comma substitute "and".

Delete the words "and to officers appointed permanently to the Political Department of the Government of Bombay".

Page 180-Regulation II, Class I.

For "Agents to the Governor-General, Residents of the 1st class, and the Agent to the Governor of Bombay in Kathiawar," substitute "Residents of the 1st class, and those Agents to the Governor-General who are Residents of the 1st class".

Page 180-Regulation II, Class II.

Delete the words "or of the Government of Bombay".

Page 180-Regulation II, Class III.

Delete the words "or of the Government of Bombay".

Page 181-Regulation III.

Delete Note 2.

Page 187-Regulation VIII.

Delete the words "and of the Government of Bombay".

CORRIGENDUM TO THE MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS TO
OFFICERS OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 1924.

No. 57.

For pages 180 to 187 substitute the following.

**Dress Regulations for Officers of the
Political Department of the Govern-
ment of India.**

No. 79.

Pages 180-187 (as amended by corrigendum No. 57). For the title and paragraphs I and II substitute :—

Dress Regulations for Officers of the Indian Political Service.

I.—These regulations apply only to officers of the Indian Political Service.

II.—For the purposes of these regulations officers are divided into three classes :—

Class I.—The Secretaries in the External Affairs and Political Departments, Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, and Residents of the 1st and 2nd class and officers of the Indian Political Service of 23 years' civil service and upwards.

Class II.—Officers of the Indian Political Service of 10 years' civil service and upwards.

Class III.—Officers of the Indian Political Service of less than 10 years' civil service.

of the Government of India of less than 10 years civil service.

**III.—FULL DRESS AND LEVEE DRESS
UNIFORM.**

The Full Dress uniform prescribed for all three classes is as given below : the only difference between the classes is in the pattern of the embroidery on the collar of the coat.

COATEE.—Dark blue cloth, single-breasted, stand collar. The collar and gauntlet cuffs are of black velvet, and pocket flaps of blue cloth. Nine buttons up the front (to button), two at the waist behind and two at the bottom of the back skirts. Black silk lining. A white collar may be worn inside the coat.

Class I.—Embroidered in gold according to the pattern of 3rd class English Civil Levee uniform.

Class II.—Embroidered in gold according to the pattern of 4th class English Civil Levee uniform.

Class III.—Embroidered in gold according to the pattern of 5th class English Civil Levee uniform.

BUTTONS.—Gilt, mounted, the Royal Arms with supporters.

NOTE.—Wherever the words "gilt buttons" occur hereafter, it is to be understood that this pattern of button, in three sizes, is referred to, and no other.

HEAD-DRESS.—Black beaver cocked hat, black silk cockade, with plaited gold bullion loop and black ostrich feather border. No tassels.

BREECHES.—White kerseymere with three covered buttons and gilt buckles at the knees.

HOSE.—White silk.

SHOES.—Black patent leather with gilt buckles.

SWORD.—English pattern with black scabbard and gilt mountings.

SWORD-KNOT.—Gold lace strap with bullion tassel.

SWORD-BELT.—White web, with white cloth frog.

GLOVES.—White kid.

Levee dress will be the same as that prescribed for Full Dress with the following exceptions:—

- (i) Trousers.—Dark blue cloth, with gold oak-leaf lace on the side seams $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, with straps.

(ii) Boots.—Patent leather, Wellington.*

(iii) Sword-belt.—White web, with blue cloth frog.

NOTE 1.—The helmet prescribed for use with the "Undress Uniform" should be worn with "Levee Dress" in the day time, and not the beaver cocked hat referred to above.

NOTE 2.—Full dress is usually worn at Investitures, State balls, concerts and drawing rooms and at State ceremonies in the evening.

Levee dress is worn at Levees and official visits, official arrivals and departures.

At State ceremonies at which full dress (with trousers) or Levee dress is prescribed, an officer on mounted duties will wear the undress uniform prescribed below for mounted duties.

NOTE 3.—In lieu of full or levee head-dress, Indian gentlemen may, if they so desire, wear a white pugri with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold French braid.

IV.—UNDRESS UNIFORM.

For all classes.

FROCK COAT.—Blue cloth, double-breasted, roll collar, trimmed with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch black mohair braid on edges and collar, and five loops of the same braid on each side of the breast, fastening with netted cap buttons. Back-pleat edged with black mohair braid, forming a crow's foot at top, two cap buttons at waist. Sleeves ornamented with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch black mohair braid, forming a crow's foot six inches from bottom of cuff. Shoulder straps of twisted gold cord, fastening with a small gilt button.

FALSE VEST.—White cloth, no collar, V-shape opening, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, to show the knot of a black silk scarf, edged with gold Russia braid, fastening with hooks and eyes.

FORAGE CAP.—As for staff officers in army with gold embroidered Lion and Crown badge, with following exceptions:—

Classes II and III.—Peak black patent leather, with a row of gold embroidery with usual twisted purl edging $\frac{1}{2}$ inch total width.

Class I.—Same as for Classes II and III, but the embroidery on peak to be $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide.

The band for each class to be of white cloth.

The Forage cap to be fitted with a removable white *piqué* cover and a similar khaki drill cover for use as circumstances require.

GREAT COAT AND CAPE.—Dark blue cloth, double-breasted. Two rows of gilt buttons down front, six buttons in each row and 6 inches apart across. Stand and fall collar of black velvet. Loose round cuffs, 6 inches deep. Pockets at sides with flaps. The coat to reach within a foot of the ground, with an opening behind about 26 inches long, and a gusset extending to the bottom with a tab and button to close it when worn on foot. Blue cloth back strap with gilt buckle two inches wide to confine the coat at waist. Two openings at side seams, with pointed flaps 11 inches long and three gilt buttons. Sword slit on left side. The coat to be lined with scarlet Italian or Rattinet. Cape of blue cloth to reach to the knuckles. Lined black. Four medium gilt buttons down front to button through, and a gilt hook and chain at the neck. The cape should button on to the collar of the coat; but the coat and cape may be worn together or separately.

HELMET.—White Wolseley regulation, gilt spike and floral base. Puggri white muslin, with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold French braid showing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from top edge of puggri. Chin-strap of light metal gilt on white leather. Chin-strap to be worn looped up except on mounted duties.

OVERALLS.—Blue cloth, with gold oak-leaf lace, one inch wide, with straps.

BOOTS.—Wellington.

SPURS.—Box, brass, swan-necked.

SWORD.—Mameluke pattern, brass scabbard.

SWORD-BELT.—Gold oak-leaf lace, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with slings one inch wide, on white Morocco leather. Waist plate round gilt clasp. Royal coat-of-arms on centre-piece, universal ends.

GLOVES.—White dog-skin.

(For mounted duties.)

BREECHES.—Blue cloth, with gold oak-leaf lace, one inch wide.

BOOTS.—Black leather knee boots, military pattern.
SPURS.—Brass, swan necked, with chains and straps.
SADDLERY.—Plain hunting saddle and bridle.

NOTE 1.—In lieu of a helmet. Indian gentlemen may, if they so desire, wear a white puggri with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold French braid.

NOTE 2.—Medal ribbons will be worn with undress uniform.

V.—EVENING DRESS.

For all classes.

COAT.—Blue cloth evening coat, white silk facings one inch from edge of lapel, white silk lining, black velvet collar and cuffs, gilt buttons, four small gilt buttons on cuffs.

WAIST-COAT.—White marcella, single breasted, with three or four small gilt buttons.

TROUSERS.—Plain black cloth.

SHOES.—Black Oxford.

TIE.—White.

VI.—HOT WEATHER UNIFORM.

For Class III.

COAT.—White cotton drill patrol coat. Stand and fall collar. Five medium gilt buttons down front. Two patch breast pockets with box pleat and pointed flap, each buttoned with a small gilt button. On shoulders a double line of white round cord (not twisted) with a small gilt button at top.

Sleeves trimmed with a chevron of white cotton one inch braid traced above and below, and finishing in a knot, both above and below the chevron point.

For Classes I and II.

As for Class III with following additions:—

Collar to be edged with white cotton one inch braid with a row of tracing braid inside, forming an eye in each corner, and back to have white cotton one inch braid down side body

seams with a row of tracing braid on each side, forming three eyes at top at angles formed by braid.

Shoulder straps of gold twisted cord.

TROUSERS.—White cotton drill, with black leather foot-straps.

FORAGE CAP.—Same as for undress uniform.

HELMET, BOOTS, SPURS, SWORD AND SWORD-BELT.—Same as prescribed for undress uniform. Belt to be worn under the coat.

GLOVES.—Gloves are not worn with the Hot Weather Uniform.

NOTE.—This uniform will be worn during the hot weather months in substitution either for the full dress or undress uniform prescribed above. When the uniform is worn as full dress, medals and decorations will be worn. When it is worn as undress, ribbons only to be worn.

VII.—HOT WEATHER EVENING DRESS UNIFORM.

For all classes.

White drill mess jacket, roll collar, sleeves plain with pointed cuffs 5 inches high at point and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches behind. Three small gilt buttons on cuffs.

Shoulder cords as for hot weather uniform.

White waist-coat as for ordinary evening dress uniform; or a plain white *kamarband* may be worn if preferred.

White drill overalls, with black leather foot-straps, or trousers without foot-straps, as directed for any particular station.

Tie, black.

NOTE.—Spurs should be worn when overalls are worn.

VIII.—SERVICE DRESS.

For all classes.

COAT.—Plain khaki, open at the throat, with two breast and two side pockets, without shoulder straps or badges of rank but with white cloth tabs sewn on to the reverse of collar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, pointed at the outer end, a loop of gold Russia braid in centre of tab, with

a gilt stud at the end near the point. Medium leather covered buttons in front and small on pockets.

SHIRT.—Khaki.

TIE.—Khaki.

BREECHES.—Khaki, or drab Bedford cord.

HELMET.—Regulation khaki, without a spike or chain, leather chin-strap.

SWORD.—Regulation cavalry pattern, with wooden scabbard, covered with brown leather.

BELT.—Brown leather, Sam Browne pattern.

BOOTS.—Brown, field boots, or brown laced ankle boots with brown gaiters or puttees.

SPURS.—Jack, nickel-plated.

CAP.—Same as for undress uniform.

GLOVES.—Brown regulation.

NOTE 1.—On service, the ordinary undress uniform will be used as full dress.

NOTE 2.—When on active service with troops Political officers may, if they hold permanent or temporary Military rank, wear plain khaki shoulder straps with their badges of Military rank, if they so desire.

NOTE 3.—In lieu of a khaki helmet, Indian gentlemen may, if they so desire, wear a khaki pugri.

IX.—Officers now in possession of the uniform previously prescribed may continue to wear it until such time as their present uniform requires renewal. It should, however, be observed that the old pattern uniform can be converted in accordance with the present Regulations with little difficulty or expense.

X.—Officers are not obliged to provide themselves with Service dress until ordered on service.

XI.—Military officers may wear their military uni-

2. In paragraph XI, for Political Department *substitute* Indian Political Service.

~~Department.~~ Military officers who hold an *ex-officio* political appointment conjoined with a military appointment, such as the Commandant of the Mewar Division, will wear their military uniform.

3. In paragraph XIII, for Political Department of the Government of India *substitute* Indian Political Service.

(File No. 42 (7)-G. of 1937.)

otherwise present there during their service, will be permitted to wear their uniform at the Court of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

XIV.—Retired officers who when last on duty in India were entitled to wear uniform, will be permitted to wear their uniform at the Court of His Majesty the King-Emperor and when living in India, at Government Houses and on any occasion on which, before their retirement, they would have worn it.

XV.—Officers whose retirement is due to misconduct will not enjoy the privilege conferred by rule XIV.

(File No 105-H. of 1932.)

AMENDMENT TO THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT MENT MANUAL.

No. 52.

The following shall be substituted for Appendix
XIII :—

Dress Regulations for Officers of the Political Department of the Govern- ment of India.

I.—These regulations apply only to officers serving in the Secretariat of the Foreign and Political Department and to officers on the graded list of the Political Department of the Government of India.

II.—For the purposes of these regulations officers are divided into two classes :—

Class I.—All officers of the Political Department of the Government of India whose time-scale pay, excluding overseas pay, is Rs. 1,800 *per mensem* or over.

Class II.—Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India whose time-scale pay, excluding overseas pay, is under Rs. 1,800 *per mensem*.

FULL DRESS AND LEVÉE DRESS UNIFORM.

III.—The Full Dress uniform prescribed for classes I and II is as given below : the only difference between the classes is the pattern of the embroidery on the coat.

Class I.

Blue cloth with lining of black silk, black velvet collar and cuffs, the coat embroidered in gold according to the pattern of 3rd class English Civil Levée uniform, buttoned at the throat with black stock. White collar may be worn inside the coat.

Class II.

Blue cloth with lining of black silk, black velvet collar and cuffs, the coat embroidered in gold according to the pattern of the 5th class English Civil Levée uniform, buttoned at the throat with black stock. White collar may be worn inside the coat.

Gilt, mounted, the Royal Arms with supporters.

Butto

NOTE.—Wherever the words "gilt buttons" occur hereafter, it is to be understood that this pattern of button, in three sizes, is referred to, and no other.

Black beaver cocked hat, black silk cockade, with plaited gold bullion loop and black ostrich feather border. No tassels.

White kerseymere with three covered buttons and gilt buckles at the knees.

White silk.

Black patent leather with gilt buckles.

English pattern with black scabbard and gilt mountings.

Gold lace strap with bullion tassel.

White web, with white cloth frog.

White kid.

Levée dress will be the same as that prescribed for Full Dress with the following exceptions:—

(i) Trousers.—Blue cloth, with gold oak-leaf lace on the side seams $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, with straps.

(ii) Boots.—Patent leather, Wellington.

(iii) Sword-belt.—White web, with blue cloth frog.

NOTE 1.—The helmet prescribed for use with the "Undress Uniform" should be worn with "Levée Dress" in the day time, and not the beaver cocked hat referred to above.

NOTE 2.—Full dress is usually worn at Investitures, State balls, concerts and drawing rooms and at State ceremonies in the evening when ladies are present.

Levée dress is worn at Levées and official visits, official arrivals and departures.

At State ceremonies at which full dress (with trousers) or Levée dress is prescribed an officer on mounted duties will wear the undress uniform prescribed below for mounted duties.

NOTE 3.—In lieu of full or levée head-dress, Indian gentlemen may, if they so desire, wear a white puggri with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold French braid.

UNDRESS.

For Classes I and II.

IV.—Blue cloth, double-breasted, roll collar, trim-^{Frock coat.} med with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch black mohair braid on edges and collar, and 5 loops of same braid on each side of the breast, fastening with netted cap buttons. Backpleat edged with black mohair braid, forming a crow's foot at top, two cap buttons at waist. Sleeves ornamented with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch black mohair braid, forming a crow's foot six inches from bottom of cuff. Shoulder straps of twisted gold cord, fastening with a small gilt button.

White cloth, no collar, V-shape opening, about ^{False vest.} $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, to show the knot of a black silk scarf, edged with gold Russia braid, fastening with hooks and eyes.

As for staff officers in army with gold embroidered ^{Forage cap.} Lion and Crown badge, with following exceptions:—

Class II.—Peak patent black leather furnished with a row of gold embroidery with usual twisted purl edging $\frac{1}{2}$ inch total width.

Class I.—Same as for Class II but the embroidery on peak to be $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide.

The band for each class to be of white cloth.

The Forage cap to be fitted with a removable white pique cover and a similar khaki drill cover for use as circumstances require.

Blue milled cloth; double-breasted, two rows of ^{Great coat and cape.} gilt buttons down front, six in each row; stand and fall collar of black velvet, four inches deep, with fly to cover band of cape. Loose round cuffs, 6 inches deep, pockets at sides with flaps. Two openings at side seams, with pointed flap 11 inches long and three gilt buttons. Sword slit on left side. Opening behind about 26 inches long and a gusset extending to bottom with a tab and button to close it when worn on foot. Cloth back strap with gilt buckle, two inches wide, to confine the coat at waist. Cape of same cloth as coat. Four medium gilt buttons down front to fasten at neck with small strap and black lined black.

Helmet.	White Wolseley regulation, gilt spike and floral base. Puggri white muslin, with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold French braid showing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from top edge of puggri. Chin-strap of light metal gilt on white leather. Chin-strap to be worn looped up except on mounted duties.
Overalls.	Blue cloth, with gold oak-leaf lace, one inch wide, with straps.
Boots.	Wellington.
Spurs.	Box, brass, swan-necked.
Sword.	Mameluke pattern, brass scabbard.
Sword-belt.	Gold oak-leaf lace, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with slings one inch wide, on white Morocco leather. Waist plate round gilt clasp. Royal coat-of-arms on centre-piece, universal ends.
Gloves.	White dog-skin.

(For mounted duties.)

Breeches.	Blue cloth, with gold oak-leaf lace, one inch wide.
Boots.	Black leather, knee boots, military pattern.
Spurs.	Brass, swan necked, with chains and straps.
Saddlery.	Plain hunting saddle and bridle.

NOTE 1.—In lieu of a helmet, Indian gentlemen may, if they so desire, wear a white puggri with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold French braid.

NOTE 2.—Medal ribbons will be worn with undress uniform.

EVENING DRESS.

For Classes I and II.

Coat.	V.—Blue cloth evening coat; white silk facings, white silk lining, black velvet collar and cuffs, gilt buttons, four small gilt buttons on cuffs.
Waist-coat.	White marcella, single breasted, with three or four small gilt buttons.
Trousers.	Plain black cloth.
Shoes	Black Oxford.
Tie.	White.

HOT WEATHER UNIFORM.

For Class II.

For Class I.

VI.—White cotton drill patrol; stand and fall collar fastened with one hook and eye; 5 gilt medium buttons down front; patch breast pocket with box pleat in centre and pointed flap and small gilt button on each side of breast outside. On shoulders a double line of white round cord (not twisted) with a small gilt button at top.

Sleeves trimmed with a chevron of white cotton 1" braid traced above and below, and finishing in a knot, both above and below the chevron point.

As for Class II with following Coat. additions:—

Collar to be edged with white cotton 1" braid with a row of tracing braid inside forming an eye in each corner, and back to have white cotton 1" braid down side body seams with a row of tracing braid on each side of the 1" braid forming 3 eyes at top at angles formed by braid.

Shoulder straps of gold twisted cord.

White cotton drill, with black leather foot-straps. Same as for undress uniform.

Same as prescribed for undress uniform. Belt to be worn under the coat.

Trousers.

Forage cap.

Helmet, boots, spurs, sword and sword-belt.

Gloves are not worn with the Hot Weather Uniform. Gloves.

NOTE.—This uniform will be worn during the hot weather months in substitution either for the full dress or undress uniform above prescribed. When the uniform is worn as full dress, medals and decorations will be worn. When it is worn as undress, ribbons only to be worn.

HOT WEATHER EVENING DRESS UNIFORM.

VII.—White drill mess jacket, roll collar, sleeves plain with pointed cuffs 5" high at point and 2½" behind. Small gilt buttons on cuffs, 3 for Class I, and 2 for Class II.

OR TROUSERS with directed for any particular station.

Tie, black.

NOTE.—Spurs should be worn when overalls are worn.

SERVICE DRESS.

For Classes I and II.

Coat.	VIII.—Plain khaki, open at the throat, with two breast and two side pockets, without shoulder straps or badges of rank but with white cloth tabs sewn on to the reverse of collar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, pointed at the outer end, a loop of gold Russia braid in centre of tab, with a gilt stud at the end near the point. Medium leather covered buttons in front and small on pockets.
Shirt.	Khaki.
Tie.	Khaki.
Breeches.	Khaki, or drab Bedford cord.
Helmet.	Regulation khaki, without a spike or chain, leather chin-strap.
Sword.	Regulation cavalry pattern, with wooden scabbard, covered with brown leather.
Belt.	Brown leather, Sam Browne pattern.
Boots.	Brown, field boots, or brown laced ankle boots with brown gaiters or puttees.
Spurs.	Jack, nickel-plated.
Cap.	Same as for undress uniform.
Gloves.	Brown regulation.

NOTE 1.—On service, the ordinary undress uniform will be used as full dress, and white dog-skin gloves will be worn.

NOTE 2.—When on active service with troops Political officers may, if they hold permanent or temporary Military rank, wear plain khaki shoulder straps with their badges of Military rank, if they so desire.

NOTE 3.—In lieu of a khaki helmet, Indian gentlemen may, if they so desire, wear a khaki puggri.

IX.—Officers now in the possession of the uniform previously prescribed for Class II, and whose pay, excluding overseas pay, is under Rs. 1,800 *per mensem*, will not be required to alter their uniform to conform with the present Class II.

X.—Officers are not obliged to provide themselves with the "Service dress" until ordered on service.

XI.—Military officers may wear their military uniform, if preferred, until such time as they are permanently brought on to the graded list of the Political Department. Military officers who hold an *ex-officio* political appointment, conjoined with a military appointment, such as the Commandant of the Mewar Bhil Corps, etc., will wear their military uniform.

XII.—The possession of the hot weather evening dress uniform is optional.

XIII.—Officers* of the Political Department of the Government of India when on leave in England or otherwise present there during their service, will be permitted to wear their uniform at the Court of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

XIV.—Retired officers, who, when last on duty in India, were entitled to wear uniform, will be permitted to wear their uniform at the Court of His Majesty the King-Emperor and, when living in India, at Government Houses and on any occasion on which, before their retirement, they would have worn it.

XV.—Officers whose retirement is due to misconduct will not enjoy the privilege conferred by rule XIV.

XVI.—Complete sets of photographs of the uniform prescribed are kept for reference at the Foreign and Political Department, New Delhi and Simla, and the India Office, London.

* Dress and Insignia worn at Court (Edition, 1921, published by Messrs. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., 44, St. Martin's Lane, London, W. C., page 48).

III.—The uniform prescribed for each class is as follows:—

FULL DRESS.

Classes I and II.

Class III.

Blue cloth with lining of black silk, black velvet collar and cuffs, the coat embroidered in gold according to the pattern of 3rd class English Civil Levée uniform, embroidery to be three inches in width, buttoned at the throat with black stock. White collar may be worn inside the coat.

Blue cloth with lining of black silk, black velvet collar and cuffs, the coat embroidered in gold according to the pattern of the 5th class English Civil Levée uniform, buttoned at the throat with black stock. White collar may be worn inside the coat.

Gilt, mounted, the Royal Arms with supporters.

Same as for Classes I and II. Buttons.

NOTE 1.—Wherever the words "gilt buttons" occur hereafter, it is to be understood that this pattern of button, in three sizes, is referred to, and no other.

NOTE 2.—In the case of officers of the Political Department of the Government of Bombay the buttons shall be *without supporters*.

Black beaver cocked hat, black silk cockade, with plaited gold bullion loop and black ostrich feather border
No tassels

Same as for Classes I and II. Head-dress.

White kerseymere with three covered buttons and gilt buckles at the knees.

Same as for Classes I and II. Breeches.

—White silk.

Same as for Classes I and II. Hose.

Black patent leather with gilt buckles.

Same as for Classes I and II. Shoes.

English pattern with black scabbard and gilt mountings.

Same as for Classes I and II. Sword.

Gold lace strap with bullion tassel.

Same as for Classes I and II. Sword-knot.

White web, with white cloth frog.

Same as for Classes I and II. Sword-belt.

White kid.

Same as for Classes I and II. Gloves.

LEVÉE DRESS.*Classes I and II.**Class III.*

Coat.	Same as for full dress.	Same as for full dress.
Buttons.	Same as for full dress.	Same as for full dress.
Head-dress.	Same as for full dress.	Same as for full dress.
NOTE.—The helmet prescribed for use with the "Undress Uniform" should be worn with "Levée Dress" in the day time, and not the beaver cocked hat referred to above.		
		<i>Same as for classes I & II.</i>
Trousers.	Blue cloth, with gold oak-leaf lace on the side seams, $1\frac{3}{4}$ two-inches wide, with straps.	Blue cloth, with gold oak-leaf lace on the side seams, one inch wide, with straps.
Boots.	Patent leather, Wellington.	Same as for Classes I and II.
Sword.	Same as for full dress.	Same as for full dress.
Sword-knot.	Same as for full dress.	Same as for full dress.
Sword-belt.	White web, with blue cloth frog.	Same as for Classes I and II.
Gloves.	Same as for full dress.	Same as for full dress.

NOTE 1.—Full dress is usually worn at State balls, concerts and drawing rooms and at State ceremonies in the evening when ladies are present.

Levée dress is worn at State dinners, Levées and official arrivals and departures

At State ceremonies at which full dress (with trousers) or Levée dress is prescribed an officer on mounted duties will wear the undress uniform prescribed below for mounted duties.

NOTE 2.—In lieu of full or levée head-dress, Indian gentlemen may, if they so desire, wear a white puggri with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold French braid.

UNDRESS.*For Classes I, II and III.*

Frock coat. Blue cloth, double-breasted, roll collar, trimmed with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch black mohair braid on edges and collar, and 5 loops of same braid on each side of the breast, fastening with netted cap buttons. Black-pleat edged with black mohair braid, forming a crow's foot at top, two cap buttons at waist. Sleeves ornamented with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch black mohair braid, forming a crow's foot six inches from bottom of cuff.

Shoulder straps of twisted gold cord, fastening with a small gilt button.

White cloth, no collar, V-shape opening, about ^{False vest.} $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, to show the knot of a black silk scarf, edged with gold Russia braid, fastening with hooks and eyes.

As for staff officers in army with gold embroidered Lion and Crown badge, with following exceptions:— ^{Forage cap.}

Class III.—Peak patent black leather furnished with a row of gold embroidery with usual twisted purl edging $\frac{1}{2}$ inch total width.

Class II.—Same as for Class III.

Class I—Same as for Class II, but the embroidery on peak to be $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide.

The band for each class to be of white cloth.

The Forage cap to be fitted with a removable white pique cover and a similar khaki drill cover for use as circumstances require.

Blue milled cloth; double-breasted, two rows of gilt buttons down front, six in each row; stand ^{Great coat and cape.} and fall collar of black velvet, four inches deep, with fly to cover band of cape. Loose round cuffs, 6 inches deep, pockets at sides with flaps. Two openings at side seams, with pointed flap 11 inches long and three gilt buttons. Sword slit on left side. Opening behind about 26 inches long and a gusset extending to bottom with a tab and button to close it when worn on foot. Cloth back strap with gilt buckle, two inches wide, to confine the coat at waist. Cape of same cloth as coat. Four medium gilt buttons down front to fasten at neck with small strap and buckle; lined black.

White Wolseley regulation, gilt spike and ^{Helmet.} floral base. Puggri white muslin, with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold French braid showing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from top edge of puggri Chin-strap of light metal gilt on white leather. Chin-strap to be worn looped up except on mounted duties.

Overalls.	Blue cloth, with gold oak-leaf lace, one inch wide, with straps.
Boots.	Wellington.
Spurs.	Box, brass, swan-necked.
Sword.	Mameluke pattern, brass scabbard.
Sword-belt.	Gold oak-leaf lace, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with slings one inch wide, on white Morocco leather. Waist plate round gilt clasp. Royal coat-of-arms on centre-piece, universal ends.
Gloves.	White dog-skin. (For mounted duties.)
Pantaloons.	Blue cloth, with gold oak-leaf lace, one inch wide.
Boots.	Black leather, knee-boots, military pattern.
Spurs, &c.	Brass, swan necked, with chains and straps.
Saddery.	Plain hunting saddle and bridle.

NOTE.—In lieu of a helmet, Indian gentlemen may, if they so desire, wear a white puggri with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold French braid.

EVENING DRESS.

For Classes I, II and III.

Coat.	Blue cloth evening coat; white silk facings, white silk lining black velvet collar and cuffs, gilt buttons, four small gilt buttons on cuffs.
Waist-coat.	White marcella, single-breasted, with three or four small gilt buttons.
Trousers.	Plain black cloth.
Shoes.	Black Oxford.
Tie.	White.

HOT WEATHER UNIFORM.

Coat.	<i>For Class III.</i>	<i>For Class II.</i>	<i>For Class I.</i>
	White cotton drill patrol; stand and fall collar fastened with one hook and eye; 5 gilt medium Political mounted buttons down front; patch breast pocket with box pleat in centre and pointed flap and small gilt button on each side of breast outside. On shoulders a double line of white round cord (not twisted) with a small gilt button at top.	As for Class III with following additions :— Collar to be edged with white cotton 1" braid with a row of tracing braid inside forming an eye in each corner, and back to have white cotton 1" braid down side body seams with a row of tracing braid on each side of the 1" braid forming 3 eyes at top at angles formed by braid.	As for Class II with following additions :— A line of white cotton braid along each pocket flap traced all round, the tracing braid forming an eye in each of the 4 corners.

HOT WEATHER UNIFORM—*contd.*

For Class III.

Sleeves trimmed with a chevron of white cotton 1" braid traced above and below, and finishing in a knot, both above and below the chevron point.

White cotton drill, with black leather foot-straps.

Same as for undress uniform.

Same as prescribed for undress uniform. Belt to be worn under the coat.

For Class II.

Gold instead of white cord shoulder straps (not twisted).

White cotton drill, with black leather foot-straps.

Same as for undress uniform.

Same as prescribed for undress uniform. Belt to be worn under the coat.

For Class I.

Shoulder straps of gold twisted cord. Coat—(*contd.*)

White cotton drill, with black leather foot-straps. Trousers.

Same as for undress uniform. Forage cap.

Same as prescribed for undress uniform. Belt to be worn under the coat. Helmet, boots, spurs, sword and sword-belt.

Gloves are not worn with the Hot Weather Uniform.

NOTE.—This uniform will be worn during the hot weather months in substitution either for the full dress or undress uniform above prescribed. When the uniform is worn as full dress, medals and decorations will be worn. When it is worn as undress, ribbons only to be worn.

HOT WEATHER EVENING DRESS UNIFORM.

White drill mess jacket, roll collar, sleeves plain with pointed cuffs 5" high at point and 2½" behind. Small gilt buttons on cuffs, 4 for Class I, 3 for Class II, and 2 for Class III.

Shoulder straps as for hot weather uniform.

White waist-coat as for ordinary evening dress uniform, or plain white *kamarband*, as required.

No. 2.

Foreign and Political Department Circular No. 139-H, dated the 27th January 1925.

Under the heading 'Hot Weather Evening Dress Uniform,' add the following note at the end of page 185 of the Political Department Manual (1924).

NOTE.—Spurs should be worn when overalls are worn.

(Dated 9th February 1925).

SERVICE DRESS.

For Classes I, II and III.

Coat.	Plain khaki, open at the throat, with two breast and two side pockets, without shoulder straps or badges of rank but with white cloth tabs sewn on to the reverse of collar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, pointed at the outer end, a loop of gold Russia braid in centre of tab, with a gilt stud at the end near the point. Medium leather covered buttons in front and small on pockets.
Shirt.	Khaki.
Tie.	Khaki.
Breeches.	Khaki, or drab Bedford cord.
Helmet.	Regulation khaki, without a spike or chain, leather chin-strap.
Sword.	Regulation cavalry pattern, with wooden scabbard, covered with brown leather.
Belt.	Brown leather, Sam Browne pattern.
Boots	Brown, Elcho pattern, or brown laced ankle boots with brown gaiters or puttees.
Spurs.	Jack, nickel-plated.
Cap.	Same as for undress uniform.
Gloves.	Brown regulation.

NOTE 1.—On service, the ordinary undress uniform will be used as full dress, and white dog-skin gloves will be worn.

NOTE 2.—When on active service with troops Political Officers may, if they hold permanent or temporary Military rank, wear plain khaki shoulder straps with their badges of Military rank, if they so desire.

NOTE 3.—In lieu of a khaki helmet, Indian gentlemen may, if they so desire, wear a khaki pugri.

IV.—Officers now in possession of the uniform previously prescribed may continue to wear it until such time as their present uniform requires renewal. It should, however, be observed that in several instances the old pattern uniform can be converted in accordance with the present Regulations with little difficulty or expense. Officers who possess

SERVICE DRESS—*contd.*

the old pattern of service coat need not purchase the new pattern unless they desire to do so, but the use of the new pattern of helmet and forage cap is obligatory.

V.—Officers are not obliged to provide themselves with the “Service dress” until ordered on service.

VI.—Military officers can wear their military uniform, if preferred, until such time as they may be permanently brought on to the graded list of the Political Department. Military officers, who hold an *ex-officio* political appointment, conjoined with a military appointment, such as the Commandant of the Mewar Bhil Corps, etc., will wear their military uniform.

VII.—The possession of the hot weather evening dress uniform is optional.

VIII.—Officers* of the Political Departments of the Government of India and of the Government of Bombay, when on leave in England or otherwise present there during their service, will be permitted to wear their uniform at the Court of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

IX.—Retired officers, who, when last on duty in India, were entitled to wear uniform, will be permitted to wear their uniform at the Court of His Majesty the King-Emperor; and, when living in India, at Government Houses and on any occasion on which, before their retirement, they would have worn it.

X.—Officers whose retirement is due to misconduct will not enjoy the privilege conferred by rule IX.

XI.—Complete sets of photographs of the uniform prescribed are kept for reference at the Foreign Office, Delhi and Simla, and the India Office, London.

*Dress and insignia worn at Court (Edition, 1921, published by Messrs. Harrison & Sons, Limited, 44, St. Martin's Lane, London, W. C., page 48).

APPENDIX XIV.

APPENDIX XV.

Memorandum of information as to the wearing of the Insignia of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire, and of Medals, by Civilian Members of those Orders and Holders of Medals.

(The instructions applicable to Military Officers are contained in the Army Regulations, India, Volume VII, and should also be followed by officers of the Indian Police.)

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform should conform as nearly as possible to the practice prescribed for those wearing uniform.

I.

OFFICIAL FULL DRESS.

1. *Knights Grand Commander* wear at investitures of the Orders and upon all great and solemn occasions the Mantle, Collar, with badge attached, and Star. On "Collar Days" the Collar, with badge attached, and Star; on all other occasions the Star and the badge suspended to a riband, of the description prescribed in the Statutes, worn over the right shoulder.

2. *Knights Commander* wear the Star on the left breast and the badge suspended from the ribbon which will be worn round the neck inside the collar of the coat and which should extend so as to show about one inch below the lower edge of the collar in front.

NOTES.

A. The Star of an Order should be attached to the coat two fingers breadth below the lower edges of badges or medals, if any are worn, and if there is a second star, it should be attached at the same distance below the first. Gentlemen who are *Knights Grand Commander* or *Knights Commander* of more than one Order, wear the Stars of their Orders in sequence, according to their precedence, on the left breast, one above the other, or, where, owing to their number, that is not possible in the manner and order noted in the margin.

2	1	3
	4	

B. If a décoré is already a *Knight Grand Commander* or a *Knight Commander* of an Order and is to receive the Star of a senior Order he should on the occasion of his investiture, wear the Star (and not the ribbon and badge) of the junior Order low enough on his left breast to permit of the Star of the senior Order being affixed above it.

On the occasion of his investiture a décoré must not wear the badge of the lower class of the Order in which he has been promoted.

C. Medals are worn in their order of precedence, the first medal being placed farthest from the left shoulder. The length of the ribbon by which a medal is attached should not exceed one inch, unless owing to the number of clasps, it is necessary to issue a longer ribbon. The top of the ribbon should be on a line between the first and second buttons of the coat.

D. Ribbons are worn on the left breast and when there are more ribbons than one to be worn, they are sewn on to the cloth of the coat in a row, without intervals. They should not overlap, and when there is not sufficient room to wear the ribbons in one row, they should be worn in two or more rows, the lower being arranged directly under the upper.

**Corrigendum to the Manual of Instructions to Officers of the
Political Department of the Government of India, 1924.**

No. 75.

For pages 193 to 197 (as amended by corrigendum No. 56) substitute the following :—

**CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,
ST. JAMES'S PALACE.**

The following list shows the order in which Orders, Decorations and Medals should be worn, but it in no way affects the precedence conferred by the Statutes of certain Orders upon the Members thereof.

VICTORIA CROSS.

British Orders of Knighthood, etc.

*Order of the Garter.

*Order of the Thistle.

*Order of St. Patrick.

Order of the Bath.

**Order of Merit (immediately after Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath).

Order of the Star of India.

Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Order of the Indian Empire.

Order of the Crown of India.

Royal Victorian Order (Classes I, II and III).

Order of the British Empire (Classes I, II and III).

**Order of the Companions of Honour (immediately after Knights and Dames Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire).

Distinguished Service Order.

Royal Victorian Order (Class IV).

Order of the British Empire (Class IV).

Imperial Service Order.

Royal Victorian Order (Class V).

Order of the British Empire (Class V).

NOTE.—The above applies to those Orders of similar grades. When the miniature or riband of a higher grade of a junior Order is worn with that of a lower grade of a senior Order, the higher grade miniature or riband should come first, *e.g.*, the miniature or riband of a K.C.I.E. will come before a C.B., and a G.C.M.G. before a K.C.B. Not more than four Stars of Orders and not more than three Neck Badges may be worn at any one time in Full Dress Uniform.

* These Orders are not worn in miniature and the Ribands of the Orders are not worn with Undress Uniform.

** These Orders are not worn in miniature, but are worn round the neck on all occasions except with Service Dress and certain Orders of Undress Uniform.

‡ War Medals (in order of date).

Polar Medals (in order of date).

Jubilee, Coronation and Durbar Medals.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal, 1887 (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Queen Victoria's Police Jubilee Medal, 1887.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal, 1897 (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Queen Victoria's Police Jubilee Medal, 1897.

Queen Victoria's Commemoration Medal, 1900 (Ireland).

King Edward's Coronation Medal.

King Edward's Police Coronation Medal.

King Edward's Durbar Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

King Edward's Police Medal, 1903 (Scotland).

King's Visit Commemoration Medal, 1903 (Ireland).

King George's Coronation Medal.

King George's Police Coronation Medal.

King's Visit Police Commemoration Medal, 1911 (Ireland).

King George's Durbar Medal (Gold, *Silver and Bronze).

King George's Silver Jubilee Medal.

Efficiency and Long Service Decorations and Medals.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Medal for Meritorious Service.

Indian Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (for Europeans of Indian Army).

Indian Meritorious Service Medal (for Europeans of Indian Army).

Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Indian Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (for Indian Army).

The Royal West African Frontier Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

The King's African Rifles Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Indian Meritorious Service Medal (for Indian Army).

Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

Volunteer Long Service Medal.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies).

Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the Colonies).

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

* King George's Durbar Medal in Gold can be worn in the United Kingdom by Ruling Chiefs of India only.

‡ Medals awarded for services during the Great War (1914-1919) should be worn in the following order :—1914 Star, 1914-1915 Star, British War Medal, Mercantile Marine War Medal, Victory Medal, Territorial Force War Medal, India General Service Medal (for operations in Afghanistan, 1919).

Efficiency and Long Service Decorations and Medals—continued.

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal. 7

Medal for Good Shooting (Naval).

Militia Long Service Medal.

Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.

Territorial Decoration.

Efficiency Decoration.

Territorial Efficiency Medal.

Efficiency Medal.

Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Decoration for Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Decoration for Officers of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Long Service Medal.

Board of Trade Rocket Apparatus Volunteer Long Service Medal.

The African Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

Special Constabulary Medal.

Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick-Berth Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

The King's Medal (for Champion Shots in the Military Forces).

Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal.

Royal Naval Wireless Auxiliary Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Union of South Africa Commemoration Medal.

Medals belonging to Orders.

Royal Victorian Medal (Gold and Silver).

Imperial Service Medal.

Medal of the Order of the British Empire (awarded prior to 29th December, 1922).

Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service.

Royal Victorian Medal (Bronze).

Service Medal of the Order of St. John.

Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.

Voluntary Medical Service Medal.

Foreign Orders (in order of date of award).

Foreign Decorations (in order of date of award).

Foreign Medals (in order of date of award).

NOTE.—Medals awarded by the Royal Humane Society (including the Stanhope Gold Medal) and the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, are worn on the right breast.

CORRIGENDUM TO THE MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS TO
OFFICERS OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 1924.

No. 56.

For pages 193 to 197 substitute the following.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,
ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The following list shows the order in which Orders, Decorations and Medals should be worn, but it in no way affects the precedence conferred by the Statutes of certain Orders upon the Members thereof.

Victoria Cross.

*Order of the Garter.

*Order of the Thistle.

*Order of St. Patrick.

Order of the Bath.

†Order of Merit (immediately after Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath).

‡Baronets' Badge.

Order of the Star of India.

Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Order of the Indian Empire.

Order of the Crown of India.

Royal Victorian Order (Classes I, II and III).

Order of the British Empire (Class I).

Order of the Companions of Honour.

Order of the British Empire (Class II).

Knights Bachelors' Badge.

Order of the British Empire (Class III).

Distinguished Service Order.

Royal Victorian Order (Class IV).

*These orders are not worn in miniature, neither are ribands to represent them worn in undress and service dress.

†The Order of Merit is worn round the neck on all occasions when orders and decorations are worn. In service dress, the riband only is worn on the left breast.

‡The Badge is worn suspended round the neck by the riband in the same manner as the badge of an Order. The Badge is not worn in miniature and the riband is not worn with undress uniform.

Arctic Medal, 1876.

Antarctic Medal, 1901—1903.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal, 1887 (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Queen Victoria's Police Jubilee Medal, 1887.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal, 1897 (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Queen Victoria's Police Jubilee Medal, 1897.

Queen Victoria's Commemoration Medal, 1900 (Ireland).

King Edward's Coronation Medal.

King Edward's Police Coronation Medal.

King Edward's Durbar Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

King Edward's Police Medal, 1903 (Scotland).

King Edward's Visit Commemoration Medal, 1903 (Ireland).

King George's Coronation Medal.

King George's Police Coronation Medal.

King's Visit Police Commemoration Medal, 1911 (Ireland).

*King George's Durbar Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Medal for Meritorious Service.

Indian Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (for Europeans of Indian Army).

Indian Meritorious Service Medal (for Europeans of Indian Army).

Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Indian Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (for Indian Army).

Indian Meritorious Service Medal (for Indian Army).

Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

Volunteer Long Service Medal.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies).

Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the Colonies).

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.

Medal for Good Shooting (Naval).

Militia Long Service Medal.

Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.

Territorial Decoration.

*King George's Durbar Medal in gold can be worn in the United Kingdom by Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India only.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The following list shows the order in which Orders, Decorations and Medals should be worn, but it in no way affects the precedence conferred by the Statutes of certain Orders upon the Members thereof.

Victoria Cross.

*Order of the Garter.

*Order of the Thistle.

*Order of St. Patrick.

Order of the Bath.

†Order of Merit (immediately after Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath).

Order of the Star of India.

Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Order of the Indian Empire.

Order of the Crown of India.

Royal Victorian Order (Classes I, II and III).

Order of the British Empire (Class I).

Order of the Companions of Honour.

Order of the British Empire (Classes II and III).

Distinguished Service Order.

Royal Victorian Order (Class IV).

* These orders are not worn in miniature, neither are ribands to represent them worn in undress and service dress.

† The Order of Merit is worn round the neck on all occasions, when orders and decorations are worn. In service dress, the riband only is worn on the left breast.

Order of the British Empire (Class IV).
Imperial Service Order.

Royal Victorian Order (Class V).

Order of the British Empire (Class V).

Royal Red Cross (Class I).

Distinguished Service Cross (Naval).

Military Cross.

Distinguished Flying Cross.

Air Force Cross.

Royal Red Cross (Class II).

Order of British India.

*Indian Order of Merit (Military).

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

Indian Titles Badges or Miniatures of Indian
Titles Badges.

Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

Albert Medal.

Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field
(Military).

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (Naval).

Distinguished Service Medal (Naval).

Military Medal.

Distinguished Flying Medal.

Air Force Medal.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

War Medals (in order of date).

Arctic Medal, 1815—1855.

Arctic Medal, 1876.

Antarctic Medal, 1901--1903.

* The Indian Order of Merit (Military and Civil) is distinct from the Order of Merit instituted in 1902.

Constabulary Medal (Ireland).

Board of Trade Medal for saving Life at Sea.

* Indian Order of Merit (Civil).

Edward Medal.

King's Police Medal.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal, 1887 (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Queen Victoria's Police Jubilee Medal, 1887.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal, 1897 (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Queen Victoria's Police Jubilee Medal, 1897.

Queen Victoria's Commemoration Medal, 1900 (Ireland).

King Edward's Coronation Medal.

King Edward's Police Coronation Medal.

King Edward's Darbar Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

King Edward's Police Medal, 1903 (Scotland).

King Edward's Visit Commemoration Medal, 1903 (Ireland).

King George's Coronation Medal.

King George's Police Coronation Medal.

King's Visit Police Commemoration Medal, 1911 (Ireland).

† King George's Durbar Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Medal for Meritorious Service.

* The Indian Order of Merit (Military and Civil) is distinct from the Order of Merit instituted in 1902.

† King George's Durbar Medal in gold can be worn in the United Kingdom by Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India only.

- Indian Long Service and Good Conduct Medal
(for Europeans of Indian Army).
- Indian Meritorious Service Medal (for Europeans of Indian Army).
- Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.
- Indian Long Service and Good Conduct Medal
(for Indian Army).
- Indian Meritorious Service Medal (for Indian Army).
- Volunteer Officers' Decoration.
- Volunteer Long Service Medal.
- Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies).
- Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the Colonies).
- Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.
- Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.
- Medal for Good shooting (Naval).
- Militia Long Service Medal.
- Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.
- Territorial Decoration.
- Territorial Force Efficiency Medal.
- Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
- Decoration for Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve.
- Decoration for Officers of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
- Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
- Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Long Service Medal.
- Board of Trade Rocket Apparatus Long Service Medal.
- Special Constabulary Long Service Medal.
- Union of South Africa Commemoration Medal.

Royal Victorian Medal (Gold and Silver).

Imperial Service Medal.

Medal of the Order of the British Empire.

Medal of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem
in England.

Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.

Royal Victorian Medal (Bronze).

Foreign Orders (in order of date of award).

Foreign Decorations (in order of date of award).

Foreign Medals (in order of date of award).

The above order of decorations applies to those of similar grades. The miniature decoration or riband representing the higher grade of a junior order will, however, when worn with that representing the lower grade of a senior order, be placed before the latter, *e.g.*, the miniature or riband of the "Indian Empire" when worn by a G.C.I.E., who is also a K.C.B. will come before the miniature or ribbon of the "Bath".

NOTE.—Medals awarded by the Royal Humane Society (including the Stanhope Gold Medal) and the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, are worn on the right breast.

**CORRIGENDUM TO THE MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS
OFFICERS OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 1924.**

No. 74/

*For pages 198—200 (up to the words “ Princess Alice, Countess
Athlone ”) substitute the following*

Wearing Orders, Miniature Decorations and Medals with Evening Dre

No. 80.

*For pages 198-200, as amended by corrigendum No. 74, (up to the words
“ Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone ”) substitute the following :—*

**Wearing Orders, Miniature Decorations and Medals with
Evening Dress.**

By His Majesty's Command the former Regulations defining the o
sions when Orders, Miniature Decorations and Medals are worn with Eve
Dress, are cancelled.

In future, Knights and Dames Grand Cross and Knights and I
Commanders on all occasions when wearing the Stars of their Order
also wear a Riband and Badge.

The Duke of Connaught.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll.

Princess Beatrice.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught.

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

(The host should notify his guests if any of these Members of th
Royal Family will be present.)

(2) At all Parties and Dinners given in houses of Ambassadors and
Ministers accredited to this Court, unless otherwise notified by th
Ambassador or Minister concerned.

The following are the occasions upon which Orders, Miniature Decorations and Medals are to be worn WITH EVENING DRESS, viz. :—

(1) At all Parties and Dinners when any of the following Members of the Royal Family are present.

Their Majesties—

The King and Queen.

Queen Mary.

Their Royal Highnesses—

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent.

The Princess Royal.

The Duke of Windsor.

The Duke of Connaught.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll.

Princess Beatrice.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught.

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

(The host should notify his guests if any of these Members of the Royal Family will be present.)

(2) At all Parties and Dinners given in houses of Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to this Court, unless otherwise notified by the Ambassador or Minister concerned.

(A Decoration of the Country concerned should be worn in preference to a British one, and if both are worn, the former should take precedence of the latter.)

(3) At all Official Dinners and Receptions, including Naval, Military and Air Force Dinners, Dinners of City Livery Companies, and Public Dinners.

(The word "Decorations" on the Invitation card to be the intimation from the host that the entertainment is an official one.)

(4) On official occasions when entertained by :—

The Lord Lieutenant of a County within his County.

The High Sheriff of a County within his County.

Cabinet Ministers.

Ex-Cabinet Ministers.

Knights of the Order of the Garter.

Knights of the Order of the Thistle.

Knights of the Order of St. Patrick.

Great Officers of State and of the King's Household.

Lord Mayors and Mayors.

Lord Provosts and Provosts.

(The word "Decorations" on the Invitation card to be the intimation from the host that the entertainment is an official one.)

Nothing in the above shall affect in any way the precedence of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle and St. Patrick, and of Merit, with regard to wearing their Insignia in accordance with custom.

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(A Decoration of the Country concerned should be worn in preference to a British one, and if both are worn, the former should take precedence of the latter.)

(3) At all Official Dinners and Receptions, including Naval, Military and Air Force Dinners, Dinners of City Livery Companies, and Public Dinners.

(The word "Decorations" on the Invitation card to be the intimation from the host that the entertainment is an official one.)

(4) On official occasions when entertained by :—

The Lord Lieutenant of a County within his County.

The High Sheriff of a County within his County.

Cabinet Ministers.

Ex-Cabinet Ministers.

Knights of the Order of the Garter.

Knights of the Order of the Thistle.

Knights of the Order of St. Patrick.

Great Officers of State and of the King's Household.

Lord Mayors and Mayors.

Lord Provosts and Provosts.

(The word "Decorations" on the Invitation card to be the intimation from the host that the entertainment is an official one.)

Nothing in the above shall affect in any way the practice of the Knights of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle and St. Patrick, and Members of the Order of Merit, with regard to wearing their Insignia in accordance with previous custom.

Their Royal Highnesses—

The Prince of Wales.

The Duke of York.

The Prince Henry.

The Prince George.

Princess Mary Vicountess Lascelles.

The Princess Royal (Duchess of Fife).

Princess Victoria.

The Duke of Connaught.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll.

Princess Beatrice.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught.

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

Wearing of Orders, Decorations and Medals in Morning Dress.

All Members of the various Orders of Knighthood, etc., and all persons who have been awarded Decorations and Medals may, should they wish to do so, wear their Insignia, Decorations and Medals with Morning Dress on Official Occasions and at Public Functions.

The Ribands of the Orders, Decorations and Medals may be worn on all occasions at the discretion of the holder.

The method of wearing the Insignia of Orders, also Decorations and Medals, on Official Occasions and at Public Functions with Morning Dress is as follows :—

Knights Grand Cross.	} Should wear the Star only on the left breast of the coat.
Knights Grand Com- manders.	
Knights Commanders.	

Members of the Orders
of Merit and Com-
panions of Honour.

Companions of the
several Orders of
Knighthood.

Commanders of the
Royal Victorian
Order.

Commanders of the
Order of the British
Empire.

Should wear the
riband (preferably of
Miniature width) to
which the Badge is
suspended under the
tie, which should be
a bow, the Badge
hanging about an
inch below. [See
diagram, page 114 of
"Dress and Insignia
worn at Court"
(1921).]

Companions of the Dis-
tinguished Service
Order.

Officers of the Order of
the British Empire.

Members of the 4th
and 5th Classes of
the Royal Victorian
Order and the Order
of the British Empire.

Should wear the
Badges, Decorations
and Medals on the
left breast of the
coat.

Companions of the
Imperial Service
Order.

Those who have been deco-
rated with:—

The Victoria Cross.

The Distinguished
Service Cross.

The Military Cross.

The Distinguished
Flying Cross.

The Air Force Cross

Persons who have been
awarded medals.

Should wear the
Badges, Decorations,
and Medals on the
left breast of the
coat.

The Prince Henry.

The Prince George.

Princess Mary Vicountess Lascelles.

The Princess Royal (Duchess of Fife).

Princess Victoria.

The Duke of Connaught.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll.

Princess Beatrice.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught.

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

Wearing of Orders, Decorations and Medals in Morning Dress.

All Members of the various Orders of Knighthood, etc., and all persons who have been awarded Decorations and Medals may, should they wish to do so, wear their Insignia, Decorations and Medals with Morning Dress on Official Occasions and at Public Functions.

The Ribands of the Orders, Decorations and Medals may be worn on all occasions at the discretion of the holder.

The method of wearing the Insignia of Orders, also Decorations and Medals, on Official Occasions and at Public Functions with Morning Dress is as follows :—

Knights Grand Cross.	} Should wear the
Knights Grand Com- manders.	
Knights Commanders.	

Star only on the left
breast of the coat.

Members of the Orders of Merit and Companions of Honour.	Should wear the riband (preferably of Miniature width) to which the Badge is suspended under the tie, which should be a bow, the Badge hanging about an inch below. [See diagram, page 114 of "Dress and Insignia worn at Court" (1921).]
Companions of the several Orders of Knighthood.	
Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.	
Commanders of the Order of the British Empire.	
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.	Should wear the Badges, Decorations and Medals on the left breast of the coat.
Officers of the Order of the British Empire.	
Members of the 4th and 5th Classes of the Royal Victorian Order and the Order of the British Empire.	
Companions of the Imperial Service Order.	
Those who have been decorated with:—	
The Victoria Cross.	Should wear the Badges, Decorations, and Medals on the left breast of the coat.
The Distinguished Service Cross.	
The Military Cross.	
The Distinguished Flying Cross.	
The Air Force Cross	
Persons who have been awarded medals.	

The method of wearing the ribands of Orders, Decorations and Medals, which will be the same in all cases is as follows :—

A piece of the riband $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, or the width of the medal riband, and half an inch in depth, mounted on a bar of metal in the form of a brooch, to be worn on the left breast of the coat.

NOTE.—The above intimation only refers to Morning Dress and does not alter the regulations with regard to wearing Orders, Decorations and Medals with Uniform or with Evening Dress.

Wearing of orders, Decorations and Medals by ladies Morning Dress.

All Members of the various orders, etc., and all those who have been awarded Decorations and Medals may, should they wish to do so, wear their Insignia, Decorations and Medals with Morning Dress on Official Occasions and at Public Functions.

The method of wearing is as follows :—

Dames Grand Cross.	} Should wear the Star only on the left side of the dress, a few inches below any Badges or Medals.
Dames Commanders.	

Members of the Orders of Merit, Crown of India, and Companions of Honour.

Members of the 3rd, 4th or 5th Classes of the Order of the British Empire, and Companions of the Imperial Service Order.

Ladies who have been decorated with the Victoria Cross, The Royal Red Cross, or who have been awarded Medals.

Should wear the Badges, Decorations and Medals on the left side of the dress, about 8 inches above the waist.

The Ribands of the Orders, Decorations and Medals may be worn on all occasions at the discretion of the holder.

The method of wearing, which will be the same in all cases, is as follows :—

A piece of the riband, one and a half inches wide, or the width of the medal riband, and half an inch in depth, mounted on a bar of metal in the form of a brooch, to be worn on the left side of the dress.

In *Evening Dress*, ladies may wear Orders, Decorations and Medals in miniature on occasions when Insignia are worn; but when gentlemen wear *Levéé* or Full Dress, ladies should wear full size Orders, Decorations and Medals, as described on pages 107 to 109 of “*Dress and Insignia Worn at Court*” (1921).

applicant is a company, syndicate, partnership or private firm, its name and nature and place of business, and if the place of business is outside India, the name and residence of a member or duly authorised agent resident in India.

- (b) A description, illustrated by a map or plan, showing as accurately as possible the situation, boundaries and area of the land with respect to which the licence is required.

7. The Darbar may declare in respect of any specified area that in lieu of presenting an application containing the particulars required in rule 6 above, the applicant for a prospecting licence shall adopt the procedure set forth below, or such modification thereof as the Darbar may prescribe.

- (1) He shall, before forwarding his application to the Darbar, demarcate the area applied for in the following method:—

(a) At every angle or corner of each boundary line, or as near thereto as is practicable, he shall fix pegs of substantial material, standing not less than 2 feet above the surface of the ground, and being not less than 3 inches square or 3 inches in diameter.

(b) If pegs be not obtainable, he may use instead cairns of stones or mounds of earth, having in each case a height of not less than 2 feet and a diameter at the base of not less than 2 feet.

(c) The direction of the boundary line on each side of each peg, cairn or mound shall be indicated with reasonable care by a trench having a length of 4 feet and a breadth and depth of not less than 6 inches : provided that if trenches cannot be conveniently cut, the direction of the boundary lines shall be indicated by finger posts, or in any other manner suitable for the purpose.

- (d) The pegs, cairns or mounds shall bear or have affixed thereto some distinguishing marks which shall be described in the application.
 - (e) In the case of an application for land on the sea-shore, it shall not be necessary to mark out the land below high-water level.
 - (f) No peg, cairn, mound, or other mark employed in marking out the land applied for shall be removed or defaced after the application shall have been filed, without the permission of the Darbar.
- (2) The application shall contain the following particulars, *viz.*—
- (a) The name, profession and residence of the applicant, if he is an individual; or if the applicant is a company, syndicate, partnership or private firm, its name, and nature and place of business, and if the place of business is outside India, the name and residence of a member or duly authorised agent resident in India.
 - (b) A description, as accurate as possible, and illustrated by a sketch of the situation, boundaries and area of the land with respect to which the licence is required.
 - (c) A description of the distinguishing mark on the pegs, cairns or mounds constructed to mark out the boundaries of the concession applied for.
 - (d) The date of marking out the concession applied for.

8. In the case of two or more applications affecting the same land, the prior right to a licence shall be deemed to lie with the applicant who being either

a subject of the Darbar or the holder of a valid certificate of approval and after compliance with the procedure prescribed by the rules, shall have been the first to file his application.

9. Every applicant shall, before the licence is granted, deposit, as security in respect of such licence, a sum of Rs. 100 per square mile or part of a square mile of the area covered by the licence, or shall give security to a like amount.

10. Subject to such deduction on account of compensation for surface damage, penalty or otherwise as the Darbar may order, the amount of any deposit made under the foregoing rule, should the depositor afterwards be granted a mining lease, will be carried to his credit as part of the rents, royalties or deposit money payable under the lease. Or should he decline to receive or fail to obtain any such lease as aforesaid, the amount will be returned to him on his satisfying the Darbar that the condition in rule 12 (vii) has been complied with and on his furnishing the Darbar with the information required by rule 15.

11. If a licence is not executed within three months after leave has been granted for it, the right of the applicant to such licence shall be held to have lapsed, unless the Darbar for special reasons consents to grant the same notwithstanding the delay or considers that the delay is not attributable to the applicant.

12. Every prospecting licence shall contain such conditions as may in any particular case seem necessary, and shall in all cases contain the following conditions:—

- (i) In the case of minerals other than natural petroleum the term for which the licence shall be granted shall be one year or such shorter term as the applicant may desire. The licence may be renewed for a further term not exceeding two years, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Darbar that a longer period than one year is required in order to enable the licensee to complete his search of

the land: in the case of natural petroleum the license shall be granted for two years in the first instance or such shorter term as the applicant may desire, and may be further renewed by the Collector for one year at a time up to a total period of five years from the date of commencement of the original license.

Provided that, when the licensee has, before the termination of the period of the licence, applied for the grant of a mining lease, the period of the licence may be further extended until a mining lease is granted.

(ii) The licensee shall pay a fee not exceeding one rupee, and not less than one anna, per acre of the land covered by the licence for each year or portion of a year of the term for which the license is granted. When a licence is renewed under the last foregoing condition, a fresh fee shall be payable, subject to the same maximum and minimum charge, for each year or part of a year for which the licence is renewed. But no fee shall be payable for an extension of the term of licence under the proviso to that condition.

(iii) The licensee shall pay royalty at a rate not exceeding 15 per cent of the value on all precious stones won and carried away, and a royalty at the rates specified in Schedule A in Part IV of these rules on all other minerals won and carried away over and above such quantity as is allowed in Schedule B to be taken free for purposes of experiment.

(iv) The licensee shall make and pay such reasonable satisfaction and compensation, as may be assessed by lawful authority in accordance with the law in force on the subject applying to the

lands over which the licence has been granted, for all damage, injury or disturbance which may be done by him in exercise of the powers granted by the licence, and shall indemnify the Darbar against all claims which may be made by third parties in respect of any such damage, injury or disturbance.

- (v) The licensee may, with the previous sanction of the Darbar, assign his licence or transfer any right or interest thereunder to a subject of the Darbar or other person holding a valid certificate of approval subject to the condition that every such assignment or transfer shall, within three calendar months from the date of its completion, be registered on payment of a fee of rupees fifty.
- (vi) In case of any breach on the part of the licensee or his transferee or assignee of any of the preceding clauses, the Darbar may summarily revoke the licence, and thereupon all rights conferred thereby or enjoyed thereunder shall cease; or may in lieu thereof declare to be forfeited the whole or any part of the deposit made by the licensee under rule 9.
- (vii) Save in the case of land over which the licensee shall have been granted a mining lease on or before the determination of the licence, he shall, within six months next after the determination of the licence or the date of the abandonment of the undertaking, whichever shall first occur, securely plug any bores and fill up or fence any holes or excavations that he may have made in the land to such extent as the Darbar may require, and shall to the

like extent restore the surface of the land and all buildings thereon which he may have damaged in the course of prospecting :

Provided that the licensee shall not be compelled to restore the surface of land or any buildings in respect of which full and proper compensation has already been paid under condition (iv).

(viii) Should any question or dispute arise regarding the licence or any matter or thing connected therewith or the powers of the licensee thereunder, or the amount or payment of the fee or royalty made payable thereby, the matter in difference shall be referred to arbitration.

13. On or before the determination of his licence the licensee shall have a right to a mining lease in accordance with the terms contained in the rules for mining leases.

14. Such lease may include so much land, comprising the whole or a part only of the area for which the prospecting licence was granted, as shall not exceed the area specified with respect to mining leases in rule 19.

15. If so required by the Darbar, the licensee shall, before the deposit made under rule 9 is returned to him, disclose confidentially to the Darbar all information acquired in the course of the operations carried on under the licence regarding the minerals contained in, or the geological formation of, any area not taken up by him under a mining lease.

PART III.—MINING LEASES.

16. Every application for the grant of a mining lease shall be accompanied by a deposit, as security in respect of preliminary expenses, of such sum, not exceeding Rs. 500, as the Darbar may determine. If the application relates to an area for which the

applicant holds a prospecting licence, any amount held in deposit under rule 9 in respect of such prospecting licence will be carried to his account.

The amount of any deposit made under rule 9, less any expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Darbar, will, if the depositor be granted a mining lease, be carried to his credit, as part of the rent or royalties payable under the lease, or if he declines or fails to obtain any such lease as aforesaid, will be returned to him.

17. Every application for a mining lease shall contain the following particulars :—

- (a) the name, residence and profession of the applicant if he is an individual, or if the applicant is a company, syndicate, private firm or partnership, its name and nature and place of business, and if the place of business is outside India, the name and residence of a member or duly authorised agent resident in India ;
- (b) a specification of the mineral or minerals for which the applicant intends to mine ;
- (c) a description, illustrated by a map or plan, showing as accurately as possible the situation, boundaries and area of the land with respect to which the lease is required ;
- (d) a statement showing all areas within the jurisdiction of the Darbar already held by the applicant or by any person joint in interest with him in prospecting or mining right ;
- (e) the period for which the lease is required.

18. In the case of two or more applications affecting the same land and presented by applicants who are not in possession of, or have not applied for, prospecting licences in respect thereof the prior right to a lease shall ordinarily be deemed to lie with the applicant who, being either a subject of the Darbar or the holder of a valid certificate of approval and

after compliance with the procedure prescribed by the rules, shall have been the first to file his application.

19. On receipt of the application, the Darbar will, if the applicant is entitled to a lease under rule 13, or if they consider that the applicant should be granted a mining lease grant the same in accordance with these rules over such area as they may think fit, but no mining lease will be granted by the Darbar under these rules so as ordinarily to cause the total area held under mining lease for minerals of whatsoever kind other than natural petroleum by the lessee or by those joint in interest with him to exceed ten square miles within the territories administered by the Darbar.

Provided that in the case of natural petroleum the Local Government shall not grant to any one lessee or those joint in interest with him leases for any area exceeding 150 square miles within the territories administered by it.

20. If a lease is not executed within six months after leave has been granted for it, the right of the applicant to such lease shall be held to have lapsed, unless the Darbar for special reasons consents to grant the same notwithstanding the delay or considers that the delay is not attributable to the applicant.

21. The length of an area held under a mining lease shall not be allowed to exceed four times its breadth; but this rule may be relaxed in the case of areas in river beds held on lease for dredging purposes.

22. The boundaries below the surface of all areas given out on mining lease under these rules shall be considered to run vertically downwards towards the centre of the earth.

23. The term for which a mining lease may be granted shall not exceed 30 years, but the lease may contain a clause permitting renewal for a period not exceeding 30 years, on a dead and surface rent not exceeding twice the original dead and surface rent

respectively, the royalty payable being that which may on the day next following that on which the original lease shall determine, be in force under the orders of competent authority; in the case of iron-ore the original lease may also contain a clause permitting a second renewal for a further period not exceeding 30 years on a dead and surface rent not exceeding twice the dead and surface rent respectively fixed for the first renewal of the lease, the royalty payable being that which may on the day next following that on which the first renewal shall determine be in force under the orders of competent authority.

24. Every mining lease shall contain such conditions and stipulations as the Darbar may in each case consider necessary; and shall in every case contain the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) The lessee shall pay a royalty or royalties at the rate specified in the lease which rate or rates shall be those fixed for the particular mineral or minerals in Schedule A in Part IV of these rules; and if any other mineral shall be discovered by him, then the royalty shall be paid therefor at such rate not being less than 20 per cent. of the value thereof, as the Darbar may determine, until a mining lease has been obtained in respect of such mineral; but the lessee shall be entitled within twelve months from the discovery of such mineral to require and obtain such lease for the term then unexpired of his original lease; provided that, if he declines to take a lease as above provided, the Darbar may give a lease in respect of such mineral to any other person.
- (ii) The lessee shall also pay for every year after the first year a fixed yearly dead

- rent at a rate not less than that laid down in Schedule C in Part IV of these rules ; provided that no lessee shall pay both royalty and dead rent in respect of the same lease, but only such one of them as may be of the greater amount, and provided further in the case of leases for iron-ore that when a lessee is granted more than one such lease he may, if he so desire, claim that for the purpose of determining whether royalty or dead rent is payable, all such leases granted to him shall be treated as one concession. In that event he shall be liable to pay dead rent only when the sum of the royalties paid by him in respect of such leases for the year is less than the sum of the dead rents assessed under those leases or is less than such other amount as the local Government, having regard to the circumstances of the case, may fix as the combined dead rent in respect of all the leases ; and the amount of dead rent so payable shall be the amount by which the sum of the royalties paid for the year falls short of the sum of the dead rents or the combined dead rent so determined.
- (iii) The lessee shall also pay for all land which he may take up, use or occupy for the purposes of the mine a surface rent at the rate specified in Schedule D.
 - (iv) The lessee shall at his own expense erect and at all times maintain and keep in repair boundary marks and pillars according to the demarcation to be shown in a plan annexed to his lease.
 - (v) The lessee shall make and pay such reasonable satisfaction and compensation, as may be assessed by lawful authority in accordance with the law in force on the subject applying to the lands over which the lease has been granted, for all

damage, injury or disturbance which may be done by him in exercise of the powers granted by the lease, and shall indemnify the Darbar against all claims which may be made by third parties in respect of any such damage, injury or disturbance.

(vi) The lessee shall not cut or injure any tree reserved in the lease.

(vii) The lessee may with the previous sanction of the Darbar assign his lease or transfer any right or interest thereunder either to a subject of the State or to a person holding a valid certificate of approval subject to the condition that every such assignment or transfer shall within three calendar months from the date of its completion be registered on payment of a fee of rupees fifty.

(viii) Unless good cause exists for exemption from this condition, a question on which the decision of the Local Government shall be final, the lessee shall commence operations within one year from the date of the execution of the lease and shall thereafter carry them on effectually in a proper, skilful and mining-like manner. Should the lessee cease without such cause to work the mine for a period exceeding two years in such a manner as to produce sufficient mineral to earn a royalty at least equal to the dead rent, it shall be deemed a breach of this condition.

NOTE.—For the purpose of the first part of this condition, such measures as the erection of machinery for the purposes of working the mine, although not necessarily on the land covered by the lease, or the construction of roads or tramways in connection with the mine, shall be deemed to be sufficient compliance with the requirement of commencing operations.

(ix) The lessee shall keep correct accounts showing the quantity and particulars of

all minerals obtained from the mine and the number of persons employed therein, and also complete plans of the mine, and shall allow any officer authorised by the Darbar in that behalf at any time to examine such accounts and plans, and shall furnish the Darbar with such information and returns in respect of the aforesaid matter as it may prescribe.

- (x) The lessee shall allow existing and future licence, or lease-holders of any land, which is comprised in or adjoins or is reached by the land held by the lessee, reasonable facilities of access thereto.
- (xi) The lessee shall allow any officer authorised by the Darbar in that behalf to enter upon the premises comprised in the lease for the purpose of inspecting the same.
- (xii) The lessee shall without delay report to the Darbar the discovery on or within any of the lands or mines demised by the lease of any mineral not specified in the lease.
- (xiii) The Darbar shall have the right of pre-emption, at current market rates, over all minerals demised by the lease.
- (xiv) Should the royalty or rent reserved or made payable by the lease be not paid within two months next after the date fixed in the lease for payment of the same, the Darbar may enter upon the said premises and distrain all or any of the minerals or movable property therein, and may order the sale of the property so distrained or so much of it as will suffice for the satisfaction of the rent or royalty due and all costs and expenses occasioned by the non-payment thereof; and, if any royalty or rent

remain at any time unpaid for six calendar months after the date on which it is due, the Darbar may determine the lease and take possession of the premises comprised therein.

(xv) In case of any breach on the part of the lessee of any covenant or condition contained in the lease, the Darbar may determine the lease and take possession of the said premises ; or, in the alternative, may accept payment of a penalty, not exceeding twice the amount of the annual dead rent, from the lessee.

(xvi) At the end or sooner determination of the lease, the lessee shall deliver up the said premises and all mines (if any) dug therein in a proper and workman-like state, save in respect of any working as to which the Darbar may have sanctioned abandonment.

(xvii) Should any question or dispute arise regarding the lease or any matter or thing connected with the mines and minerals leased or the working or non-working thereof or the amount or payment of the royalty or rent reserved or made payable by the lease, the matter in difference shall be referred to arbitration.

25. The lessee shall be at liberty to determine the lease at any time on giving not less than twelve calendar months' notice in writing to the Darbar: and upon the expiration of such notice, provided that all sums due on account of the lease shall have been paid the lease shall be determined. When a lessee exercises his option of determining a lease, he shall not, except with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be granted subsequently a new lease over a portion only of the land covered by the original lease.

PART IV.—RENTS AND ROYALTIES.

SCHEDULE A.

Royalty—Rules 12 (iii) and 24 (i).

Coal, exclusive of dust and coal used on the works. 5 per cent. on the sale value at the pit's mouth, with a minimum of 2 annas per ton.

Coal dust Half the rates fixed for coal.

Mica 5 per cent. on the sale value at the pit's mouth.

Natural Petroleum . . 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on the well-head value subject to a minimum of 8 annas per 40 gallons.

Gold and silver . . . 7½ per cent. on the profits* of each year taken separately or 2½ per cent. on the gross value, at the option of the Darbar

Iron-ore intended to be used for the extraction of iron. One anna per ton of iron-ore during the year ** for which the tariff valuation imported pig-iron has been fixed at Rs. 65 per ton or less. When the tariff valuation exceeds Rs. 65 one anna will be added to the royalty rate for every increase of Rs. 15 or part thereof in the tariff valuation.

Should the tariff valuation of pig-iron become fictitious owing to the cessation of imports or to any other case, a point on

*NOTE.—Tariff valuation is fixed in December for the following calendar year, but the Local Government may, at their discretion, assess the royalty for the financial year beginning on the 1st April on the basis of the tariff valuation fixed in the preceding December.

SCHEDULE A—contd.

Royalty—Rules 12 (iii) and 24 (i)—contd.

which the decision of the Government of India shall be final, the market value of pig-iron for the purpose of the assessment of royalty shall be determined by the Government of India.

Iron-ore in Burma when intended to be used solely for fluxing purposes. Half anna per ton of iron-ore.

Precious stones . . . 30 per cent. on the net profits* of each year taken separately (for mining leases only).

All other minerals not specified above. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the sale value at the pit's mouth, or on the surface, of the dressed ore or metal, convertible at the option of the Darbar to an equivalent charge per ton to be fixed annually or for a term.

SCHEDULE B.

Maximum quantities removable free of royalty—Rule 12 (iii).

	Tons.
Class A.—Separated gold, platinum and other precious metals.	<i>Nil.</i>
Class B.—Auriferous rock and gravel .	2 tons.
Class C.—Metalliferous ore such as those worked for aluminium, iron, manganese.	10 tons.

*Profits shall be taken to mean the excess of the revenue which is wholly derived from the sale of the mineral or minerals specified over expenditure, after all costs and expenses chargeable to the actual working and management of the mine shall have been included. But neither depreciation nor amortization nor Directors' fees, nor any revenue or expenditure obtained or incurred on account of share or capital transactions, or by trading, shall be brought into the account, provided that the fees of such Director or Directors as may actually direct technical operations and are specifically denoted as Managing Director or Managing Directors may be included in expenditure.

SCHEDULE B—*contd.**Maximum quantities removable free of royalty—
Rule 12 (iii)—contd.*

Class D.—Metalliferous ores such as those worked for antimony, arsenic, bismuth, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, tin, titanium, tungsten, zinc.	5 tons.
Class E.—Metalliferous ores such as those worked for cadmium, cobalt, mercury, molybdenum, silver, thallium vanadium.	2 tons.
Class F.—Compound ores containing the metals of class E, in smaller quantities than those of class D.	5 tons.
Class G.—Concentrates of the ores enumerated in classes D to F.	2 cwt.
Class H.—Coal, lignite	50 tons.
Class I.—Natural petroleum	200 gals.
Class J.—Minerals of the so-called "rare earths," such as minerals worked specifically for cesium, cerium, columbium, didymium, erbium, gallium, germanium, indium, lithium, niobium, rubidium, tantalum, thorium, uranium, yttrium and zirconium.	1 ton.
Class K.—Minerals used in agriculture and chemical manufactures such as bauxite, gypsum, iron, pyrites, and pyritous shales.	10 tons.
Class L.—Minerals used in various arts such as barytes, bitumen borax, corundum, emery, felspar, flint-spar.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton.
Class M.—Asbestos, graphite, mica and and native sulphur.	1 cwt.
Class N.—Precious stones and gems such as agate, amber, amethyst, amethyst, aquamarine, beryl, chrysoberyl, chrysolite, diamond, emerald, garnet, jade and jadeite, jasper, lapis lazuli, moon-stone, opal, ruby, sapphire, spinel, topaz, tourmaline and turquoise.	Nil.

SCHEDULE C.

Minimum Dead Rent—Rule 24 (ii).

Mineral.	Dead rent per acre (minimum).
1. Coal, lignite, minerals used in agriculture and chemical manufactures such as bauxite, gypsum, iron pyrites and pyritous shales.	4 annas per acre.
2. Gold and silver, precious stones, and all minerals [not included in (1) above, except iron-ore and natural petroleum.]	1 rupee per acre.
3. Iron-ore	1 anna per acre.
4. Natural Petroleum . . . . .	....

For areas held under leases within the territories administered by any one Local Government :—

For leases of areas not exceeding a total of 10 square miles.	Re. 1 per acre.
For leases of areas exceeding 10 square miles but not exceeding 50 square miles.	Re. 1 per acre for the first 10 square miles. Rs. 2 per acre for the excess over 10 square miles.
For leases of areas above 50 square miles but not exceeding 100 square miles.	Re. 1 per acre for the first 10 square miles. Rs. 2 per acre for the next 40 square miles. Rs. 5 per acre for the excess over 50 square miles.
For leases of areas exceeding 100 square miles	Re. 1 per acre for the first 10 square miles. Rs. 2 per acre for the next 40 square miles. Rs. 5 per acre for the next 50 square miles. Rs. 10 per acre for the excess over 100 square miles.

NOTE.—These minima are purposely fixed low but they are liable to be largely exceeded, according to nature of the deposit and degree of development of the country.

SCHEDULE D.

Surface Rent—Rule 24 (iii).

The rent rate assessable under the revenue and rent law of the State or, if no such rent is so assessable, the rate which may be fixed by the Darbar subject to a maximum of one rupee and a minimum of four annas per acre.

After page 223. _ Insert the 1

Form of letter ref

I am directed to invite y
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duties or divulging informati
of those duties.

ADDENDUM TO THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT MANUAL.

No. 72.

Insert the following :—

APPENDIX ~~XVIII~~ XIX.

“ Instructions regarding wearing of uniforms by Officers of British Indian Services on deputation in Indian States.

The Government of India have, after careful consideration, decided to lay down the following instructions in regard to the wearing of uniform by officers of British Indian Services on deputation in Indian States :—

- (a) A lent officer, who is entitled in his own service to wear uniform, should, if so desired by the Ruler, wear at State functions uniform of a similar class (full dress, undress, etc.), as that which may be prescribed for State Officers.
- (b) A lent officer, who is not entitled in his own service to wear uniform, should [subject to (c) below] wear at any State function the dress which would be prescribed for similar functions in British India.
- (c) No lent officer should wear an Indian State uniform or the equivalent thereof without the previous permission of the Government of India.”

[F. No. 133 (2)-H.35.]

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